The Bombay Gazette.

No 12,198 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE VIA THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On this Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Sailing.
P. & O. RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	13th Jan.
P. & O. ASSAM	3893	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
P. & O. MIRZAPORE	3283	650	L. Starr	27th ,,
P. & O. CATHAY	3953	550	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
P. & O. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th ,,
P. & O. SIAM	3310	500	H. Weithall	17th ,,
P. & O. PESHAWUR	3969	650	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. CORONA (NEW)	5496	800	I. Reaves	2nd Mar.
P. & O. BALLARAT	4593	800	de Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4164	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
P. & O. BENGAL	4600	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
P. & O. CLYDE	4424	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3324	700	G. W. Brady	13th ,,
P. & O. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
P. & O. PESHAWUR	3969	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked P & O to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

†P & O, this vessel passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLAARAT	4593	800	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4600	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4424	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

The steamer Siam and Assam have just been refitted their second Saloon accommodation much improved by the addition of two berth cabins and other conveniences for the greater comfort of passengers. The Electric light has been fitted throughout.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA or Leghorn given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H. P.	Bombay.	
R. RUBATTINO	4,000	300 ....10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	3,500	600 ....1st Feb.	20th March
S. GAPONE	4,000	600 ....20th Feb.	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can also be booked THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON at Rates, including Railway Journey, from Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA	,, 28th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Season House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 3, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons. H. P.		To sail
POSEIDON	6 Mersa	4,600	650 7th Jan.
ELEKTRA	Mersa	4,200	600 7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	Lemesich	4,600	650 7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600 7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO	T. Rasevich	25th Jan.
IMPERATOR	T. Buschger	25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, ,, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600 650	14th Jan. 1888

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Season House, 80, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	J. W. Barr	3380	45	28th Jan. '88.
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3051	480	12th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

ARABIA	J. Laird	3344	480	1st Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Craig	3360	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	3000	300	14th April
HISPANIA	J. Maor	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3351	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3344	480	2nd ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess, and has every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Jan., 1888. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

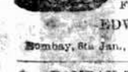
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

S.S. KIRBY HALL on or about 20th Jany. 1888.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland

S.S. ASTON HALL on or about 20th Jany. 1888.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feby. 1888.

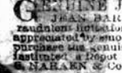


THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "BARAWA" will sail for Zanzibar, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of spurious imitations of JOB Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depôt of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. NAHAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
His Agent for India—L. H. NICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Mundvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 9th January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Jan., 1888. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	15	19
3 Gaisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Grascaer (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	..
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	..
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	..
4 St. Christoly	..	13
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	..
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs.	22	
,, ,, 8 doz. Pints ,,	31	

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	56
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Gaisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ..
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ..
Leonrauenmilch	,, 24 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, ..	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, ..	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 33 0	,, ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILH, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0
Very Superior ,,	,, 26 0
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0
Les Canons	,, 16 0
Chateau Grand Lofrun	,, 18 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0

From MUNZER & FILS.

St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0
Haut Canon	,, 13 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0

From A. DUPUILH, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0

From J. ROSSNER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0
Chateau Rosmer	,, 14 0

From FRANZ SCARVARY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0
Red Bar	,, 12 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
A. Dolgnon Fils & Co.	,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold Seals, Blue Capsules	,, 29 0
Vieux Cognac Fine Champagne	,, 33 0
Charles Larvoire very old Brandy**	,, 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILH, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chamberlin	,, 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8
,, *	,, 23 8
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 19 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,,	,, 5 0	,, ..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	14 0
,, Barbera	,, 14 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0
Italian do.	,, 16 0
Italian do.	,, 12 0
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lb. to 3½ lbs.	Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin. Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 9
,, ,,	1 do.	1 0
,, ,,	2 do.	1 12
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 1 8
Celery	,, ..	,, 0 6
French Beans	,, ..	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.	,, ..	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, ..	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10
Mahrooms	,, 0 14	,, 0 8
White Cabbage	,, ..	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 0
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by Bank references or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Rampart Row
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.

(10lbs. to 14lbs. each).
Re. 1-4 per lb.

THIS Cheese is superior to any the Company has previously imported.

TREACHER AND Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS,

FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens	(1 lb. pkt. per pkt.... 1 6 2 ,, ,, ... 2 12 5 lb. catties per catty 6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt.	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 ,, ,,	3 0
HYSON, young (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN (in 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 0
MIXTURE (in 2 ,, ,,	2 0
*TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AROMATIC
BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE

REMOVES Tartar, preserves the Teeth from decay, keeps the gums sound and healthy, and imparts a fragrance to the breath.

In Pots, Re. 1-4 each.

THOMPSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS,
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGO-LIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
EFUI MYSTRIEUX.
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET.
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS from Bombay to places on the West and South Deccan Lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway should book to Poona and re-book at the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's Ghorpuri Station to destination.

From and after 1st February, 1888, the special rates for grain and seeds, piece-goods and cotton between Bombay and stations on the South Deccan Line, and the Southern Extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway will be abolished.

The West of India Portuguese Railway will be OPEN on or about 1st February, and goods may then be booked by that route through to Bombay.

For rates apply to the undersigned, or to Deputy Agent, W. I. P. Railway, Marmagao.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 3rd January, 1888.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT	PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

NEW ARRIVAL.
STILTON CHEESE.
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Cutlets, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Boul de Portugal, Christmas Honey Comb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Halwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries. Price Re. 1. Apply to

Mrs. FRED BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised;

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing the obedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund,

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price ,, 1 Rupee and Re. 1-4

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
BASS BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6 per doz. Cash.
Do. L. B. & do.	6 4	4 4 ,, ,,
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4 ,, ,,
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0 ,, ,,
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER, Ind. Coope's	5 4	4 4 ,, ,,
PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	5 10	3 12 ,, ,,
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6 ,, ,,
do. do. by Burke & Co	6 4	4 4 ,, ,,
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0 ,, ,,
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins each	33 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BYCULLA BRIDGE & ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

CRISP SODA, LEMONADE, GINGERALE, TONIC, AND PHOSPHO.

THE BEST CHAMPAGNE.
POMMERY AND GRENO.

THE BEST LIQUEUR.
BENEDICTINE.

THE BEST WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONES
"SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Retail of
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

ADEN.	CALCUTTA.	KURRACHEE.	RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA.	COLOMBO.	LAHORE.	RIO DE JANEIRO.
BORDEAUX.	HIOGO.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SIMLA.
THURSDAY ISLE.		YOKOHAMA.	

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.
		Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS) BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality			Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. do.			Rs. 140, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 ,, ,, Single Shot, Winchesters			Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
,, ,, 100 ,, 500 ,,	,, 13	,, ,, ,, 500 ,,	,, 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and ,, general Gifts, House Vases, &c.,

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES [illegible]

Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch	... ...
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	... ...
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	... ...
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	... ...

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

Their reliable Chrograph Watch			... ...	...
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front			...	... 90
Do.	do.	Hunting case	...	... 120
Do.	do.	Half-Hunting case	...	... 125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,	POONA,
43, Esplanade Road,	1, East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite the Napier Hotel.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.

CRICKETING KIT.

BY JEFFERIES, LILLYWHITE, DUKE, COBBETT.

BATS.

THESE BATS are made from finest selected wood, well seasoned, and will bear an immense strain.

	Rs. a.
The Company's Match Bat, a superior All-Cane Bat, all material specially selected	12 0
Men's full size Treble Cane Bat, an exceedingly reliable first-class weapon, with willow handle; useful for matches	10 0
,, ,, Double Cane Bat, willow handle	9 0
,, ,, Single Cane Bat, willow handle	8 0
,, ,, Practice Bat, handle and blade in one piece	5 0

YOUTHS'

Superior All-Cane Bat, Polished, No. 5	
Single Cane, No. 5	

BOYS'

Polished, No. 5	
Polished, No. 3	

BALLS.

The Company's Special Match Ball, best treble seam	
Jefferie's Patent Cat Gut-sewn treble seam Ball, quarter seams are stitched with which makes this Ball double the strength of any other	
Best double seam Practice Ball	
Brown Hide, men's double seam	
Youths' best double seam	

STUMPS.

The Company's Special Lancewood, ebony top, 1¼ inch, brass bound Stumps, with set of Bails	set 8 8
Best, Ash Wood with revolving brass tops	,, 7 8
Ash, Practice	,, 4 4
YOUTHS' Ash, 24 inch, polished	,, 2 0

BAILS.

Best Ebony, set of double Bails, men's wicket, 8 inches long	set 1 0
Best Ash	,, 0 8

LEG GUARDS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.
Sole Proprietress & Directress ....Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY.
THE COMIC OPERA,
LA MASCOTTE.
LA MASCOTTE.
LA MASCOTTE.
(THE LUCK BRINGER.)
CHARACTERS.
Bettina—(La Mascotte) .....Miss May Anderson.
Fiametta—(Daughter of Lorenzo XVII) .....Miss Minnie Hinson.
Pippo—(a Shepherd) .....Mr. H. Nicholson.
Lorenzo XVII—Prince of Piombino) .....Mr. J. Devon.
Rocco—(a Farmer) .....Mr. D. C. Smith.
Frittellini—(Prince of Pisa) .....Mr. C. Vane.
Scapetta—(Recleant) .....Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Matteo—(Innkeeper) .....Mr. Osborne.
CHORUS OF SOLDIERS, &c., &c.
Pipelet .....Mr. V. R. Marcar.
REMEMBER TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY.
LA MASCOTTE.
Seats Secured at Soundy & Co., Ld.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.
Sole Proprietress & Directress ....Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY, 11TH JANUARY, AT 3-30.
FOR THE LAST TIME.
GRAND FAIRY BURLESQUE AND Pantomimical Extravaganza.
CINDERELLA
OR THE LOVER, THE LACKEY,
AND
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
The latest comic songs and selections, ... Hornpipes, and Breakdowns.
...ENERY,
...ATION.
...TS.
...ITTLE FAIRIES,
...argest ELEPHANT
...hable
...DW PANTOMIME.
...ED PRICES.

	Rs. as.
...	2 0
...	1 0
...	0 8

Children half Price.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT AT 8, COMMENCING AT 9.
Afternoon Performance ON WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2-30, COMMENCING AT 3-30.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
All the Ladies and Gentlemen in DIFFERENT NOVEL AND PLEASING SPORTS. THE EQUESTRIAN FOLLY, or the BLINDMAN'S BUFF by Mdlle le Blonde, Mdlle Victoria Blanche, Miss Jennie, Miss Emily Rowland, and Mr. W. Harmston. THE AUSTRALIAN BLONDIN, and F. Godfrey BURLESQUE with his BLONDIN DONKEY.
NEW HORSES, NEW BADY EQUESTRIENNES, NEW FARCES, and LAUGHABLE SCENES.
SIDE-SPLITTING MONKEY RACES in excited contest for the FIELD AND THE PALM OF SUPERIORITY, all the Monkeys riding on Ponies.
Don't loose this New Year Treat.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Private Boxes with Six Chairs	Rs. 18
Chairs in Private Boxes	„ 3
First Class Dress Circle chairs	„ 2
Second Class covered seats	„ 1
Galleries	As. 8

Soldiers under the rank of Officers and Children under 9 years, half price except in Private Boxes and Gallery.
One Ticket admits you to both Circus & Menagerie.
A separate portion of 2nd and 3rd Class Seats have been arranged for Native Ladies.
L. MAYA, Secretary.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Will sail on or about
APOLLO.....	3,203	J. Douglas	...1st Feb. 1888.

THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon and ...on deck amidships.
...ates. For particulars apply to
...INLAY, MUIR & Co.,
...Agents.
...5th Jan., 1888.

...T PUBLISHED.
...AT IMPERIAL DANGER,

...SIBLE WAR IN THE NEAR FUTURE,
...amphlet containing important disclosures regarding the Central Asian question.
BY
J. SEYMOUR KEAY.
Price, 8 annas. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, from about 1st March next, two commodious newly-built HOUSES on Malabar Hill, next to "Gibbs House." Rent, Rs. 400 each. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
By order of the Trustees.
B. & A. HORMARJEE, Managers.
Mr. H. A. Hormarjee's trust settlement.

CHUBB'S FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS,

Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

No.	Rs. as.	No.	Rs. as.
2—18 by 13 by 15	36 12	3—26 by 15 by 15	42 0
No. 4—28 by 17 by 16.....	Rs. 56.		

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

57, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, called for MONDAY, the 9th instant, Col. Merewether will propose to the effect that "the expenditure (or 1888-89, under the item "Municipal Commissioner's establishment," be increased by Rs. 18,000 to provide for the salary of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner at Rs. 1,500 per measem; and that the income be increased to meet this extra charge by raising the consolidated rate from 8 per cent. to 8 1/10 per cent."
B. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Muni Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Municipal Offices, 5th January, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, up till noon, on FRIDAY, 20th inst., for the purchase of four Engines singly or for the lot. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount offered as earnest money, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The successful tenderer on receiving notice that his offer is accepted must pay the amount of his offer to the Secretary, Port Trust, within 7 days.
The Engines can be seen at the Trustees' Workshop, Clerk Bunder, and at the Dock Extension Works, and will be sold in their present condition.
The Engineer does not bind himself to recommend the highest or any tender for the Trustees' acceptance.
E. A. CORKE,
Bombay, 5th Janv., 1888. Engineer's Storekeeper.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that BAI GUNGA-BAI, widow of SHIVOO GOVIND MORAY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell to NUNDOOBAI and DHURUMSEY NARRONJI, Executrix and Executor of the late NARONJI GOOLALCHUND, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, two pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, hereunder more particularly mentioned. All persons or persons having any claim whatsoever on the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift or in any other manner are hereby required to give notice thereof known to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim. All the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement sixty-four and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage and the property of Bhendoo Vithoo Shroff, on or towards the west by the property of Naronji Goolalchund, and on or towards the south by the property of Naronji Goolalchund, and on or towards the north by the public passage.
PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchasers' Solicitors.
Bombay, 6th Janv., 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	...	„ 10 each

Coupon entitling holder to compete for the above prizes, given with each watch sold before December 31st, 1887.
Prizes awarded and list published February 1st, 1888.
Full particulars will be supplied by
THE AGENT to the Company,
BOMBAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE WATCHES.

Watch buyers find it hard to discover which is the best of the many cheap watches offered for sale; each retailer declaring the watch he offers to be better than every other.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

Confident in the superiority of the Waterbury, and knowing it to be
THE CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD,
Hereby issue to all dealers in cheap watches in India a
CHALLENGE
To run 1,000 to 10,000 WATERBURY against a like number of any other make of Watches sold in India for Rs. 10 or less.
The loser or losers in the competition to forfeit the sum of Rs. 1,000 to an Indian harity, to be mutually agreed upon.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1. The watches tested to be identically the same as advertised and to be sold for the sum stated.
2. An umpire to be appointed whose decision shall be final. Umpire to be a Solicitor, Notary Public, or Public Accountant.
3. The watches to be exhibited publicly in one of the three presidential towns and to be kept running six days or longer.
4. The watches to be set to time at beginning of competition, and wound once every day in the presence of the umpire, who shall daily remove from competition all watches which have stopped or varied more than five minutes from gun-fire time.
5. The make of watch having the greatest number of survivors at the end of the contest to be declared the winner.

Any other fair condition which may be suggested will be accepted by the Company.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.
Is accurate,
Will regulate to a minute a month,
Is durable, Is reliable,
Is made entirely by machinery,
Is therefore uniform in quality,
And is easily and cheaply repaired.

Guaranteed for one year.

Repaired at any time for one rupee or less.

THE WATERBURY

Will last a lifetime, as all damaged parts are replaced when watches are repaired.
CHAINS FOR THE WATERBURY,
IN ALL PATTERNS.
Equal to Silver, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
Equal to Gold, will stand acid, Rs. 3.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8-8
May be obtained of dealers throughout the country, of
Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY,
Or from the Sole Agent for India,
WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue...	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
WOVEN GREY. Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
'QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
TREBLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	„
'ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE, No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
'APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS, AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY, BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES, NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.
Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885.
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1849.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY M. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

HOSIERY FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

		Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S	Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines	per dozen, from	18 to 30
Do.	Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from		21 to 28
Do.	Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles	from	23 to 40
Do.	Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen		30
Do.	Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose	from per pair	2-12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS,

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE., COGNAC,

FRANCE,
FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,
ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or
ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great brass oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
BERIGNY & Co.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the cures thus from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers, through good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst those of dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietors as the only real specific; whilst for those heroes who, in the loins, hand, or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In pac ages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.
THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable, and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pequinundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Alimere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HUDSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the afore-mentioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be misled into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case especially to ask for (and accept no other but) Dr. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
INDIGESTION TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read that "Medical Advice" by Dr. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired early in life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before hot season of 1888, if not previously disposed of privately.
"Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
"Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"Birds Nest"—A snug retreat with extensive gounds.
"Rose Cottage"—Commands a lovely view.
"Mulberry Cottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.
Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Sattara.
For particulars apply to
MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* to—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two enlivens me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

HOP BITTERS.
SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH—"92, Storke-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that what he said was true. She was, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters, and, almost like magic, it acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had not Nature's Restorer, Hop Bitters, been given, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go half shares, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters, it may be the happiest act of your life.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and address is at the foot
Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
ARK OF FRAU

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,000
„ 1885	£988,126

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,058,167

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,070,075 2 2	1878	£1,949,139 14 1
1873	£1,845,503 1 2	1883	£2,315,407 9 5

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the ... Day of ... 18...
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ... to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name
Address
Occupation
188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

H

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

European Pensioners' Dinner, Town Hall, 4 p.m.
Band, 4th Bo. Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Drums and Fifes, 2nd E. Y. Regt, Esplanade, 6-30 p.m.
Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," Funeral Service for Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Norville's Company, 9 p.m.
Gaiety's Circus, 9 p.m.

ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sirdhana (s), from Calcutta; Merka (s), Zanzibar; Ravenna (s), Hongkong; Satara (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi; Bay of Panama (ship), Cardiff; and Shamoody (schooner), Damaun.

SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Goa (s), for Coast and Calcutta; Pachum (s), Coast and Karachi; Kashgar (s), China; Siam (s), London, &c.; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

PUT UP BY THE SEA.—A bale of cotton, a boat and some wreckage was found washed ashore on Thursday, between Malabar and Cumballa Hills.

SAILING OF THE "RISING STAR OF WESTERN INDIA."—At a meeting of the Lodge, at 6 p.m. to-day, at the Free Mason Hall, Byculla, a funeral service will be performed in honour of the memory of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, who was a Past Master of the Lodge.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during December, 1887, was 754,—consisting of 429 males, 138 females, and 197 children. Out of which 590 were Hindus, 142 Parsees and 22 Mussulmans; the daily average being 27·9.

FATAL TRAIN ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Hornby Road, touching the death of Ramchandra Hindu lad, aged 9 years, on Wednesday morning the lad, whilst At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning the lad, whilst crossing across the train line, opposite the Alfred Godown was knocked down and run over. He was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DIRECTORY OF BOMBAY.—"The Times of India Calendar and Directory" have been published. It is replete with information useful to merchants and traders, and the directory, both of residents in Bombay and the mofussil, is very complete. The bay and the statistical statements, with which the pages of a work of this kind must necessarily be filled in order to give it completeness and accuracy, are relieved by a portrait of the Queen-Empress.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of Henry Kanoo, aged 25 years, a labourer, employed at the coal depot at Wari Bunder. At about 5 p.m. on Thursday, deceased while attempting to cross the railway sidings when some waggons were being shunted, got jammed between the buffers of two waggons and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DRUMS AND FIFES AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6-30 :—

March	Scotch Lassie Jean
Schottische	Galypso
Valse	Medley
Polka-Mazurka	True Love
Eagle March	
Quadrille	Echoes of the Day

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 :—

March	Egypt War
Overture	Tittis
Valse	The Flower Show
Fantasia	Zuleika
Valse	Promenaden
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia
Quadrilla	Lieder

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Kallidas Mooljee, against whom there appeared a register of seven previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering at midnight, on Thursday, in Duncan Road. The accused, who had been released from the jail only two days ago, urged that he had no place to go to and preferred a jail life to being left knocking about the streets of Bombay. As he was unable to furnish security for his future good conduct, the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Jehanghir F. Lalli, a Parsee veterinary surgeon, charged his bill collector, Tukeram Sadasu Powakur, with criminal breach of trust. Mr. Rustomjee appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Morojee Casinath defended the accused. It was alleged that the accused, who acted as a general servant to Mr. Lalli, collected money on several bills entrusted to him, and appropriated the amount to his own use. The breach of trust was not discovered till some time afterwards, when, not receiving the money on the bills which had really been paid, Mr. Lalli billed some of his debtors over again and then learnt from them that they had paid their accounts. The defence was that all the money which had been collected had been paid to the complainant. The case was adjourned for further evidence.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT BY A SEPOY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey heard a preliminary charge against the sepoy, named Bhoor Jamjee, No. 1, C. Division, by a Bhattia, named Mooljee Dyal, for wrongful restraint. Several witnesses were called by Mr. Manockjee Registrar, who appeared for the prosecution, and they all stated that the sepoy, whom they could not identify, had the complainant in custody and was leading him through the streets, telling every one that he had arrested a thief. The sepoy, it was stated, had tied the accused by the arm. One witness added that some advances were made to him by the sepoy to procure his services for the withdrawal of the charge by the prosecution. His Worship re-examined Inspector Saunders, before whom the parties were taken that morning, the 29th of December. He said that the sepoy placed the complainant before him on a charge of assault, which he alleged had been committed while he (the sepoy) was inquiring where and how the complainant became possessed of the pieces of cloth. At some inquiry Mr. Saunders also said that when the complainant came before him he was very dirty and so were the pieces of cloth, which naturally aroused the sepoy's suspicions. In answer to questions put by the Court the sepoy said that he had stopped the complainant on suspicion, and while he was questioning the man, the latter assaulted him, whereupon he took the complainant into custody and placed him before Mr. Saunders. He asserted that the dirty appearance of the Bhattia, the dirty state of the cloth, and the early hour of the morning, in addition to the fact that there had been several cases of theft of pieces of cloth similar to that which he was carrying, caused him to apprehend the complainant. An adjournment till Wednesday was granted on the application of Mr. Crummy, Superintendent, C. Division, that accused might procure legal assistance.

DACOITS IN THE KHED TALUKA.—Colonel Babington, District Superintendent of Police at Poona, left that station on Thursday for the Khed taluka, the scene of the activity of the Koli dacoits.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT POONA.—The case in which Ganga, from Krishna, goldsmith of Ganesh Peth, was charged with administering an unwholesome thing in her husband's food with the intention of causing him grievous hurt, was taken on Thursday, before Mr. E. T. Candy, Sessions Judge, and a jury, at the Poona Criminal Sessions. On the charge being explained to the accused she pleaded not guilty. The accused was undefended. The public prosecutor examined Krishna bin Balkoo, the husband of the accused. He said that, on the 20th ultimo, while he was at his dinner, which was prepared by the accused, who had been on good terms with him, he felt that something unwholesome had been mixed with his food, and suspecting some foul play, gave the food over to the police for enquiry. The medical officer who examined the food was next examined. He said the food was mixed up with some unwholesome article which was likely to cause grievous hurt to the person eating it. The confession made by the accused before the City Mamlatdar and the committing Magistrate was read and recorded. The Judge summed up the case to the jury, who gave an unanimous verdict of guilty. The Judge sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—*Deccan Herald*.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. s.s. Siam, Capt H. Weighell, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Mr. and Mrs. Wharton and Mr. G. S. D. Harray.
For Brindisi.—Mr. Shimwell.
For Gibraltar.—Rev J. J. R. Rebello.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·918
Temperature of the Air	74·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	68·5
Relative humidity of Air	78·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·2
General Directions of Wind*	S., S.E., ENE., NW., N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	133

* From midnight to midnight.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—JAN. 8.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 76, 318 and 178.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday Schools.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. W. B. Preston.—Hymns 223 and 304.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service, Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 78, 80 and 79.
12-15 p.m.—Second Celebration of the Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 75, 76 and 81.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE).
FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 76, 80 and 178.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymn 79, 220 and 21.
The offertory for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 80 and 93.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 11, 263 and 304.
Wednesday, January 11.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
Colaba, Causeway.

11 a.m.—Mr. Francis Patell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. John Staples.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.

11 a.m.—Mr. William Lane.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. Francis Patell.

Parel, Elphinstone Road.

9 a.m.—Mr. John Staples.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. S. Shaw.
Cordial invitation to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Grant Road.

11 a.m.—Rev. Geo. Bowen.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. S. Stone.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's, Fort.
Hymns 136 and 61, 2nd tune.
Anthem.—"Arise, Shine."
Hymn 248, 2nd tune.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 76, 79 and 178.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 78 and 311.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 79, 76 and 23.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Graham in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HARBOUR SERVICES.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship Principality. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave the Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd instant :—

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 17th December, forwarding with reference to Trustees' Resolution, No. 567 of 15th November, a plan showing the sanctioned sidings, also the additional turn-tables required by the trustees. He states that probably the most satisfactory way of connecting the new dock sidings with the Musjid and Carnac sidings is, as shown on plan by short loops, to keep the work done on the tables from interfering with the traffic on the main sidings lines. He states that the turn-table at A cannot, without great inconvenience, be put in, but that points and crossings close by may, and that these will have the same effect, connecting the east and west lines about the middle. The cost, the Engineer estimates as follows :—Turn-tables, Rs. 6,000 ; new line, points, and crossings, Rs. 6,000 ; total, Rs. 12,000. Read minutes of members of dock committee. The chairman states that he has been informed by the Engineer that, owing to his having obtained rails at a very low rate, he thinks it may be possible to carry out the additional work within the original estimate, Rs. 79,000.

Resolution.—The additional works should be carried out. Should funds be necessary in addition to the Rs. 79,000 already sanctioned for these sidings, further application should be made.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th December, submitting an offer made by Mr. Nuthoo Manockji, for the lease for 50 years from 1st February of 411 4-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, at a rent of Rs. 1-4 per square yard per annum, for the first 10 years, Rs. 1-12 per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, and, Rs. 2-8 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. The Traffic Manager states that the applicant proposes to erect upon 400 square yards of the land applied for a ground-floor building at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

Resolution.—If the whole plot is taken as referred to in the Engineer's No. 2192-3 of 20th ultimo, the lease may be granted as proposed.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For 2 week's ending 30th Dec. 1887.	For 2 week's ending 30th Dec. 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour	37	38
" out of "	35	36
" transported	19	26
" attended to	4	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For 2 week's ending 30th Dec. 1887.	For 2 week's ending 30th Dec. 1886.
Vessels entered	12	16
" left	12	13
" remaining in dock	12	13

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr J E Vaughan.
Mr J O'Neill.
* Mr W R Shaw.
Mr and Mrs J Malcolm.
Mrs Lynn.
Monsieur Le Comte de' Mariadec, Punjab.
Capt and Mrs Roach.
Miss Newband.
* Lieut F Weddicombe, Poona.
Lieut C E Wilson, Poona.
* Lieut H H Mead, Poona.
* Mr G Raymond, Baboogarh.
Mr M W Fleischer, Ajmere.
* Rev T B Speedy, Shahanpur.
Mr W F Dabaympple.
* Rev H Meriwale, Gaunanore.
* Mr W S Owen, Sholapur.
* Mr W H Keys.
* Mr and Mrs J Duncan and party.
Mr and Mrs E Booth,
* Mr G Rix, England.
* Col Campbell-Walker, England.
* Capt and Mrs H Simpson, England.
* Mrs and Miss Venables, England.
Col and Mrs H Kirke, England.
* Mr H L Hervey, Balgaum.
* Mrs A Thomson, England.
Mr J T Mitchell, England.
* Mr Speedy and Master Speedy, England.
* Mr W J Lambert, England.
Col Swiffen, 27th MNI.
* Mr T Summers.
Mr A F Maconachi, CS, Ahmednuggur.
* Lieut R Stewart, RHA.
* Lieut J A Anderson, 95th Regt.
Mr and Mrs A Shawan, CS, Nadod.
Hon'ble R Lawley, Pindi.
* Col Moberly, Bombay.
Lieut E Bernard, England.
Lieut G Watling, England.
* Mr T A Walker, Tents.
* Mrs G W Allen, England
* Mr H H Deane, Tents.
* Capt Sugden, England.
Mr and Mrs J O'Neill.
Major Carrier, RE, Poona.
Mr J W Haweeb, Tinnevelly.
* Lieut-Col Crowdy, RE, Meerut.
Mr A De Grinel.
Mr A Clarke, Bombay.
Mr W Foster, Bombay.
* Mr A Thomson.
Mr and Mrs Montclar, Jelagaon.
Mr J Mitchell, Bombay.
Mr. J D Browne, Bombay.
Mr M Sohwen, Bombay.
Mr E H Bastace, Bombay.
Mr C H Bagge, Bombay.
Mr D Rae, Bombay.
Mr A Conley, Bombay.
Mr J Aspinwall, Bombay
Mr T A Bland, Bombay.
Mr W Fernie, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs M Wallan Bombay.
Mrs W Thompson, Bombay.
Mr M Bates, Bombay.
Mr R T Deegan, Bombay.
Mr W Knowles, Bombay.
* Mr W Lindsay, Bombay.
Mr J M Heyp, Bombay.
Mr J Friedman, Bombay.
* Mr J Hardeck, Bombay.
* W Bichler, Bombay.
* Mr E Bachrach, Bombay.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society took place on Wednesday last, the 4th inst., and was largely attended, Dr. D. MacDonald presided.

The following new members were elected :—Mr. E. Giles, Captain K. Macaulay, Mr. Henry J. Bunson, G.B., Mr. G. C. McMullen, Mr. Shripad Babajee Thakur, C.S., Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Colonel G. E. Hussey, Mr. A. F. Appleton, A.V.D., Mr. C. E. Crawley, and Mr. J. C. Parker.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, then acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's collections :—

CONTRIBUTIONS IN DECEMBER, 1887.

Contributions.	Description.	Contributor.
A quantity of Shells and Coral lines.		Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
2 Snakes	Buigarus arcuatus	Mr. A. E. Pittie.
1 Monitor (alive)	Varanus dracœna.	Mr. Sitaram V. Sukthankar.
2 Indian Pheasants		
1 Woodcock	Mounted	Mr. J. C. Anderson
2 Ostrich's Eggs	Struthio camelus	Mr. G. C. McMillen.
1 Crocodile (alive)	Crocodilus palustris	Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar.
1 Civet Cat (alive)	Viverra civettina	Mr. Percy Benn.
1 Hedgehog	Erinaceous collaris	Rev. J. Abbott.
Skin of the large Tiger Cat	Felis viverrina	Mr. H. T. Ommaney C.S.
1 Snake	Trimeresurus anamallensis	Mr. F. Gleadow.
1 Owl (alive)	Scriz javanica	Mr. H. Littledale.
21 Birds' Eggs	From Bavda	Mr. H. Littledale.
1 Snake	Daboia russelii	Mr. Lang.
2 Snakes (alive)	Python molurus	Mr. D. D'Monte.
1 Snake Bird	Plotus Melanogaster	H. E. Lady Reay.
1 Turtle (alive)	Chelonia virgata	Dr. J. F. Gonsalves

Mrs. N. S. Symons exhibited two mounted makheer (barbus tor) caught by him in the Howarri River, in 1886, which weighed 72½ lbs. and 65½ lbs. respectively

The Honorary Secretary gave notice that at the February meeting the committee would propose that all persons joining the Society after the 1st March next be charged an entrance fee of Rs. 10.

Dr. G. A. Macconachie was re-elected a Vice-President of the Society.

THE BIS COBRA.

Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., the Collector of Tanna, then read a most interesting paper on the bis cobra. In that charming and inimitable little book, "The Tribes on my Frontier," which delights all who read it,—and of which our Society has special reasons to be proud,—there is a characteristic description of the bis cobra, which will serve admirably as the text of the remarks I have to make. "But of all things in this earth—said the Bibe or sting gal pain belongs to the bis cobra, a creature whose very name seems to indicate that it is twice as bad as the cobra. Though known by the terror of its name to natives and Europeans alike it has never been described in the proceedings of any learned Society, nor has it yet received a scientific name. In fact, it occupies much the same place in science as the sea serpent, and accurate information regarding it is still a desideratum."

A TERRIBLE REPTILE.

The awful deadliness of its bite admits of no question, being supported by countless authentic instances; our own old *Ghorawalla* was killed by one. The points on which evidence is required are :—first, whether there is any such animal as the bis cobra; second, whether, if it does exist, it is a snake with legs, or a lizard without them. By inquiry among natives I had learned a few remarkable facts about it; as, for instance, that it has eight legs and is a hybrid between a cobra and that gigantic lizard commonly miscalled an iguana; but last year a brood of them suddenly appeared in Dustypoor, and I saw several. The first was killed by some of the bravest of my own men with stones, for it can spring four feet, and no one may approach it without hazard of life. Even, when dead, it is exceedingly dangerous, but, with my usual hardihood, I examined it. It was nine inches long, and in appearance like a pretty brownish lizard spotted with yellow. It had no poison fangs, but I was assured that an animal so deadly could dispense with these. If it simply spits at a man, his fate is sealed; for, excepting a few cunning Bengalees, no one knows any *mantra* or charm which has power against it. Afterwards one appeared in my own garden, and I made an attempt to first capture it alive with a butterfly net, my devoted butler's hair turning grey as he watched me from a great distance; but the bis cobra got off into a hole. It escaped me once or twice again, and then finding I was bent on catching it, it gradually changed colour like a chameleon and grew larger at the same time, until in a few weeks it had developed into an unmistakable iguana. Some people would jump to the conclusion that it was a young iguana to begin with. My butler would endure the thumbscrew sooner."

DOES IT EXIST ?

It is, perhaps, an unusual proceeding to undertake to read a paper on a certain animal and then to deny its existence *in toto*; but this is what I have to do. There is no doubt that a large number of human beings do believe—and probably always will believe—in the existence of venomous lizards in India, and of the bis cobra in particular. If any such believers are present here to-day I hope to be able to convince them that the mysterious bis cobra, of which we hear now and again, is merely our old friend Mrs. Gamp's own particular Mrs. Harris in another sphere of life—a transmigrated Mrs. Harris, in fact, and that, as far as India is concerned, there "aint no such a person." The origin of the word bis cobra is in itself a mystery. It is neither wholly Oriental nor wholly European, but apparently a barbarous compound, which may be justly repudiated by all decent languages.

WHENCE ITS NAME ?

"E. H. A." in his playful manner affects to believe that the name implies that the animal is *twice* as poisonous as a *cobra*. But the learned author of Hobson-Jobson will not admit that the name has anything to do with either *bis* in the sense of *twice*, or *cobra* in the sense of snake; he contends that *bis* is *bish*, the Hindustani word for poison and the *cobra* is probably a corruption of *Khopra* or *Khapra*, the Vernacular word for "a shell, or a skull." Hobson-Jobson is no doubt right about *bis* being *bish*, poison. But his derivation of cobra from *khopra* a shell seems far-fetched and fanciful. Had the term bis cobra ever been used to denote a venemous cockle or a poisonous periwinkle, the derivation would have been plausible enough. But though cockles, winkles, et *hoc genus omne* may be poisonous in the sense that they sometimes disagree with frail mortals, if not lulled in too lavishly, I don't think they have ever yet been called bis cobras, or endowed by the wildest romancers with the attributes popularly ascribed to the latter. I am inclined, therefore, to believe that *cobra* in bis cobra does after all mean cobra, which, as we all know, is the Portuguese rendering of the Latin *coluber*, a snake, and I can only conjecture that the original discoverer of the bis cobra was rather mixed as to the distinctive characteristics of snakes and lizards. Possibly the creature to which he applied the name had which has unfortunately not been preserved as a type specimen, was one of the scinks, a family of lizards, which would be very like snakes indeed, to all outward appearance, if they lost their legs.

ATROCITIES IN NOMENCLATURE.

The derivation of the name would be of little consequence if we could fix the creature itself, and consequently refer it to any single species. We are unfortunately used to all sorts of atrocities in the nomenclature or mis-nomenclature of animals. We might leave etymologists to wrangle over the name, if the identity of the bis cobra were not such a hopeless puzzle. One day it is one lizard, and the next day another. Almost every harmless lizard in its turn seems to be branded as the genuine bis cobra, to its needless terror. Scarcely any particular species is declared by "One who knows" to be the real article, as it is common harmless lizard; for the next day a totally different, but equally harmless, species will be produced as the true bis cobra by one "Who knows better." All the families into which lizards are divided contribute from time to time to swell the ranks of venomous lizards. It is impossible to give any exhaustive list, but I will here mention a few which figure more often than others as bis cobras.

CURIOUS SUPERSTITIONS.

First there is the common and well-known Indian water lizard or monitor (*varanus dracœna*), the "Ghorpad" of the Mahrattas, the "Goana" of Ceylon. This is the species which is so frequently miscalled—the iguana by Europeans in India, and probably identical with "E. H. A.'s" brood of Dustypore bis cobras. We have several specimens in our collection. The stuffed monitor before us is too large for a bis cobra. But young monitors, which are more conspicuously marked than their elders, by white cross and dark cross bands, are often called bis cobras in Sind and Cutch. The natives of Southern India are also said by Dr. Shortt to hold monitors in deadly fear. Not only is their bite fatal, but they hold on with such bull-dog tenacity, that they will not relinquish their unsavy till a donkey brays, which soothing noise, according to local superstition, operates on them as a charm and turns away their wrath. It is needless to say that the monitor is quite innocent of venom, though its bite is no doubt severe, and though it can administer a very punishing stroke with its tail. Many funny stories are told of this species. Perhaps the funniest of all is the old Mahratta legend that the ancestor of the well known family of *Ghorpareys*, originally a *Bhonsle* like Sivaji, changed his name to *Ghorpare* after a very daring exploit he achieved with the aid of a Ghorpad. This exploit was nothing less than the scaling of a fort in the Konkan—hitherto deemed impregnable—by availing himself of the services of a friendly Gorpad to pull him up the wall by means of a rope fastened to the animal's tail. Now these lizards have, as you see, very strong claws with which they can no doubt hold on even more firmly than with their teeth. Their skin is also remarkably tough, and for this reason is, I believe, in great demand for tom-toms. But I should not advise any enterprising member of this Society to follow the example of the ancestor of the Gorpares, at all events, unless the ditch below the fort walls he selects for the experiment has a good ten-feet of water in it.

THE LIZARD AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

The Ghorpad—as perhaps you know—is eaten and thought a great delicacy in various parts of the country, especially in Ceylon. This seems strange, considering the horror in which it is held in other parts. Kelaart, the naturalist, tells us that he had some excellent soup made of a *Ghorpad*, and that it tasted very like hare soup. This, however, is another example which I should hardly recommend any one to follow. Another and more handsomely marked species of this same family, the ornate monitor, (*Teaunoo ornatus*), the *Chenenga* of Guzerat, is also not unfrequently passed off as the bis cobra, probably from its resemblance to the young of the commond *Ghorpad*. Thus the monitors which are forked-tongued lizards, contribute at least two species to the army of bis cobras. Next come the Geckos with short thick tongues and adhesive toes, some of which live in our houses and others in rocks and trees. This family contributes more bis cobras than all the rest put together. In the North-West Provinces, as I find from a letter from young Nimrod in the *Asian* of November 23, 1880, all Geckos are called bis cobras indiscriminately. Another correspondent of the same paper declares that *the* bis cobra, *par excellence* of the North-Western frontier is Hardwick's Gecko, (*Eublepharis Hardwickii*, Gray) a stout-bodied nine-inch lizard, which is not very common. The same species is also, according to Dr. Shortt, the bis cobra of India. "Some years ago," he writes in an interesting note in the Madras Monthly Journals of Medical Science, "I saw some articles in the Madras papers about this reptile (Eublepharis Hardwickii), which made it out to be the most poisonous creature which or without four legs, and one or two of the officers who were in service in Bengal mention that several sentries were found dead at their posts from the bite of some creature, which was afterwards found, and which I took to be the bis cobra from the description they gave of it."

THE TUCTOO OF THE BURMANS.

In Burma again there are two large Geckos (*Gecko guttatus*, Daud.; and *Gecko stentor*, Cantor) which are widely believed to be exceedingly venomous, and are consequently held in great dread. These deadly reptiles are not, however, called bis cobras, or by any other names conveying an idea of their poisonous nature. Their local name "Tuctoo" is a very innocent one, and merely an imitation of the loud note with which they and other members of the same family frequently relieve their feelings; and which sounds like "tuck," "tuck," "tuck," repeated in a crescendo scale. Dr. Shortt had a specimen of *Gecko guttatus* sent to him for examination by a correspondent with the following description :—"This is the Tucka-too of the Burmese, a large species of lizard found in Burma, inhabiting trees and seldom ever seen, and heard only at dark and during the night; it is of a dark ash colour spotted with red, but the old ones are much darker in colour, as are also the spots. Their first cry begins with a croak, and then they sing out tuckatoo, tuckatoo, quite slow and then in a quicker time. The same word is repeated for a few seconds, and then another croak, and all is still. Their voice is quite loud and hoarse and heard at a great distance. The Burmese as well as other natives dread this reptile, as their bite is poisonous, and their hold so tenacious, that they can only be cut off the body of the person they fall on. The Burmese say that when any one is bitten their body swells to a great size, and they seldom live over a day." In Southern India again, according to the same authority (Dr. Shortt), the Bengal Gecko (*Hemidactylus coctei* D. et. B.) is dreaded, more especially the larger kinds found about rocks and trees.

DETHRONING THE CHAMELEON.

Then again some gross calumniator has dared to take away the character of our old friend the chameleon (*Chameleo Vulgaris*, Lin.), the *sasumba* of Cutch, and *Gohira, Sarad* of the Deccan. Any one who has watched the child-like and bland expression of the pet chameleon, whose life was made so happy in these rooms by Mr. Phipson's tender care, will find it hard to believe that he is a deadly monster, whose bite is instant death. Nevertheless, he has not been allowed to escape the stigma of being called a bis cobra. According to Dr. Fairbank, he is the bis cobra of Gujarat, and Dr. Shortt relates a story showing the extreme dread in which he is held in Madras. "When *Zillah* Surgeon of Chingleput," he writes, "I remember on one occasion a native came running to my house; he was almost breathless, streaming with cold perspiration, looking pale, skin cold pulse small, holding the thumb of his left hand in his right, and complaining of being bitten by a chameleon on the tip of his left thumb, and requesting with tears in his eyes that I would do something to save his life. Nothing that I could say convinced him that the chameleon was harmless and the bite not poisonous, but to satisfy the poor fellow I applied some *liquor ammonia* to the part said to be bitten and where there was a slight abrasion of the skin, and gave him a little brandy and water to drink. He sat down for a time in my verandah, and then went away apparently quite well. That the man was in a great fright about his life there was no doubt from the state of his pulse, skin, and general appearance, when he presented himself to me." It is needless to state that all the lizards mentioned above are perfectly harmless. The skinks, the ground lizards, the sand-fish lizards, and the pretty little dragons, or flying lizards, have hitherto, it appears, escaped the unenviable notoriety of being called bis cobras. So also has the familiar bloodsucker (*Calotes versicolar*, Dana). This is oddas in his scarlet war paint the Bloodsucker is one of the most formidable looking lizards we have.

THE MOLOCH OF AUSTRALIA.

That very uncanny Australian lizard, the Moloch of which we have a good specimen here, is another species which, if found in this country, would hardly escape being called the true bis cobra. We have little doubt, however, that *some* day, when the most credulous have begun to believe in the innocence of monitors, geckos, and chameleons, all the lizards mentioned above will have their turn. They offer at least a wide field for the selection of future bis cobras. The belief in poisonous lizards is by no means confined to India. It may safely be said that there is no known species of lizard in the old world which is provided with glands for secreting venom, or fangs through which to eject it. Nor are there any lizards in India whose dentition is in any way suspicious.

VENOMOUS LIZARDS IN MEXICO.

It must, however, be admitted that there is rather strong evidence, if not actual proof, as to the existence of a venomous lizard in Mexico. This is the Mexican Heloderm (*Heloderma Horridum*, Wiegmann), a species of the monitor family. Mr. Tegetmeier has written an interesting account of this reptile in the *Field* of August 10, 1882. The Heloderm was first described by Dr. Wiegmann in 1829. It had long been held to be venomous by the inhabitants of the tract in which it is found, that is to say in some of Mexico. Dr. Wiegmann called attention to its peculiar dentition, which seemed to confirm in great measure the popular belief in its poisonous nature. For although there were no signs of poison glands, as in the case of venomous snakes, it was found to have recurved grooved teeth, through which its saliva, whether poisonous or not, could be introduced into the puncture made by its bite. Dr. Wiegmann himself does not appear to have believed that the Heloderm was really a venomous species, and he made no experiments to test the matter. Many years later a Mexican naturalist, Sumichrast, took up the subject again, and wrote a more detailed account of the Heloderm in the *Comptes Rendus* of 1875. He also procured and sent preserved specimens to Paris. According to Sumichrast the animal has a strong nauseous smell, and when irritated secretes a large quantity of ghiey saliva. "In order to test its supposed poisonous property"—I am quoting from Mr. Tegetmeier—"he (Sumichrast) caused a young one to bite a pellet under the wing. In a few minutes the adjacent parts became violet in color, convulsions ensued, from which the birds partially recovered, but it died at the expiration of twelve hours. A large cat was also caused to be bitten in the foot by the same Heloderm, it was not killed, but the limb became swollen, and the cat continued mewing for several hours, as if in extreme pain." Mr. Tegetmeier further writes that the dead specimens sent to Europe were carefully examined as to the character of the teeth. Sections were made, which demonstrated the existence of a canal in each tooth, totally distinct from and anterior to the pulp cavity; but the soft parts were not examined with sufficient care to determine the existence or otherwise of any poison gland in immediate connection with the perforated teeth. Nothing further was heard of the Heloderm until 1883, when a live specimen, 19 inches long, was presented to the Zoological Gardens by Sir John Lubbock. The arrival of this interesting stranger caused quite a little sensation at the time amongst the naturalists of Europe. Mr. Tegetmeier tells us that for some days it refused all kinds of food. A live frog, a guinea pig, and several rats, however, fell victims to its bite. The frog died in convulsions immediately after it was bitten. The guinea pig bitten in the hind leg died convulsed in three minutes, while some young rats perished even more quickly. After a time it was found that eggs were the particular food which the Heloderm fancied, and these it disposed of very readily. It was expected that further systematic experiments will be made to test the poisonous character of this lizard, and that the results would be published. Whether such experiments have been made or not, and with what result, we should be glad to hear; for I have not been able to come across any record of them. Fortunately no "horrid" Heloderm has yet been found in India, nor any other lizard with similarly suspicious teeth to justify the believers in the bis cobra.

HOW DID THE BELIEF IN POISONOUS LIZARDS IN INDIA ORIGINATE.

The origin of the belief in poisonous lizards in this country is not easy to trace. Dr. Shortt, writing of Southern India, thinks that a certain learned work in Tamil called the Sittar Vedum, or work of the "Seven Sages," which can be had in the bazaars for two or three annas, and which is a very popular book, is to a large extent responsible for the absurd beliefs of that part of the country. This book, he tells us, gives an account of all poisonous animals including in the same category snakes, centipedes, spiders, beetles, lizards, dogs, cats, tigers, and monkeys. A similar work is said to exist in Ceylon. As regards Bombay, the Deccan, and the Konkan, I am inclined to think that Europeans are quite as much, if not more responsible than natives for the propagation of wild stories as to snakes and lizards. I have myself very seldom heard a native of these parts asserting the deadly character of any lizard, though they are very ready to take away the life of the most innocent snakes. The touch of a lizard is, I believe, generally considered a pollution by Hindus, but the bis cobra, according to my experience, is a creature of European, quite as much as of native, imagination. Hindoos, however, whether they believe any lizard to be venomous or not, have some wonderful superstitions concerning them. The omens portended by the various ways in which a lizard can present itself to shake or bay, wife or maid, are so many in number, that it must take a man or woman all his or her life to learn them. This must be rather awkward, as the fulfilment of the omen must in many cases precede the knowledge of what is coming; and if the omen is a bad one, deprive the victim of all chance of averting it by recourse to the various propitiatory ceremonies prescribed for the purpose. If any one is interested in the subject a paper on "Omens from the falling of house lizards," contributed to the *Indian Antiquary* by Mr. K. Raghunath, will repay perusal. From the exhaustive list of omens given in this paper, we can see what will happen to be when a lizard falls on any part of us from head to foot. These omens have little or nothing to do with the subject of bis cobras, and there is no time now to describe them

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED an OPERATOR and NEGATIVE RE-TOUCHER of proved ability. To a competent man, liberal terms, with good prospects are offered. Also wanted several good Negative Re-touchers. Apply to BOURNE & SHEPHERD, Calcutta.

TABLE NAPKINS, Superior, all Linen, Double Damask, Hemmed, and ready for use, Rs. 8-8, 10-8 11-8 per dozen.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TABLE CLOTHS, Super Linen, Double Damask, all sizes, from Rs. 7-8 each.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

TOWELS, White Linen, Huckerback, ready for use, 35" by 24," Rs. 13-8 per dozen.
Turkish Bath Towels, Brown and White, from Rs. 13-8 per dozen.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

SMOKERS' SETS.—New novelties just opened, very suitable presents for Gent's, from annas to only. Also Smokers' Tables as Drawing Room Furniture from Rs. 4-12.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MRS. TYTLER'S STUDIO on VIEW from 8 a. m. till 5 p.m., at 34 Apollo Hotel.

GRAND CLEARANCE AUCTION at 1 p. m. COMMISSARIAT SALE ROOMS. See auction advertisement.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, 16th inst. The punctual return of boarders is requested.

STOUT WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Soft, free from Starch. Guaranteed good quality. Annas 4 per yard.—PIECE GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

AUCTION SALE of Surgeon-Major Peters' valuable furniture, grey horse, &c. No. 10, Marine Lines, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla, Coffee, Raspberry and Peaches; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2a Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Ballwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Ballwalla, Bazar, Bombay, or at Cooper, Mellon and Co.'s, Fort, or at Dantra & Co.'s, Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Ahmed:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Ague and Remittent Fever, and take pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES for Cutler, Palmer's Wines—Whisky, Brandy, Sherry, Champagne, &c. W. J. ESSAIL.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., for Ben-Nom, Crackers, Paris Confectionery, Scotch Short-Bread, Cakes, etc. W. J. ESSAIL.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay, for every description of market produce—Fish, Ice, Meat, Fruit, etc. W. J. ESSAIL.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL RE-OPENS Jan. 16. For particulars apply to the Revd E. S. BURGESS.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 3, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND BENTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 12. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND BRACELET of one line, one pair for sale, at Rs. 4,500, at Messrs. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 10,000 to increase the Capital of a first-class European Business. Excellent security. Apply JAMES, care of General Post Office, Bombay.

DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, from Italy, gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 13 Hornby Road.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW, opening Westerly breeze, at Pankhan Road. Apply to R. M. BUTNAGUR, Share and Stock Broker.

TO LET, until end of year with immediate possession, a furnished Bungalow, in Marine Lines, the property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq. Apply to L. P. RUSSELL, Esq., High Court.

FOR SALE, a pair of Chestnut Arab horses, regularly driven in a Victoria for 2 years. The property of L. L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq. Apply to L. P. RUSSELL, Esq., High Court.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA BRIDGE, and THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, will be RE-OPENED, on MONDAY, the 9th Jan., 1888.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a few cases, Pints, A. Roederer's CHAMPAGNE, at Rs. 36 per case. Net Cash. Apply SCHILLER, DOSCHE & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

WANTED, COMPOUNDERS used to Laboratory Work. Liberal salaries given to competent men. Apply C. F. PEARSON and Co., Chemists, Secunderabad.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 15 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and passing ease complete, Rs. 44.—L. STEFFENAUER, 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock, very best finish, best Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in neat Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 24in.—BADIAM, PILU & Co., Ld.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

TO BE LET, for the hot season of 1888, the splendid and well furnished Bungalow "CRAIGLIE BURN," at Matheran. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., next door to *Times of India* Office.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

FOR SALE, St. BERNARD BITCH, "IDA," 2 years old 19th March next. Brother "St. Gothard III." Was awarded 2nd prize at St. Bernard Club Show, December 1886. Apply Chief Officer s.s. Ispanto, Prince's Dock, with whom is Club pedigree.

SITUATION WANTED, for an Eurasian Orphan lad, aged 16 who has just left the St. Stanislaus's Institution, Bandora. (V. Standard.) Is a good writer, and has a knowledge of freehand drawing and algebra. No objection to go as a Press Reader.—A girl Miss SERGEANT, Officer's Mess, Royal Artillery, Colaba.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary Lessons to Ladies in Lawre Paintings, Kartaline Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TEACHER & Co., Byculla.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs Drawn to order, Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from small cut to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—Send Rs. 5 only either in stamps or by M. O., and you will receive 4 lbs. of our teas good enough for the Queen to drink. Delivered free all about the Island and in all parts of India and Burmah. Please note the address.—DANTRA'S Genuine and Cheapest Tea Depot, Fort, Bombay.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 2-8-0 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT, in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, will be given in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Price, Rs. 3.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artisto Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.—Four cases just opened from Paris. Exquisite Goods. Any reasonable offer accepted. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suite for drawing-room, boudoir, library, and bed-room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard-table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six Kerosine Storm and Punkha proof, Hinks Duplex Patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to special order, are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice wood, dinner-wagons, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-plated ware of exquisite design recently ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c., &c., &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma Kanga, Doulton, Limoges, Dresden and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich toned cottage Piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate. A few choice photographs and other pictures. Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Osler & Co., and other well known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Lewis of Salisbury." This auction is *bona fide*, and the property will be on view ten days before the sale.

THE LIBRARY.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. It contains hundreds of volumes of valuable Standard Works, in all classes of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors. The Classics, works of Reference and general works of English Literature. Some scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY, many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.

Catalogues will be ready, and the property will be on view from the 10th inst.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th January, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO, No. 1, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th day of January, 1888, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Executors of Purmanundas Todiseydas, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, the undermentioned valuable property—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house or Dharamsalla standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of the public passage leading to the Hindoo Temples at Walkeshwar, Bangansa Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. ( ) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage aforesaid; on or towards the west by the sea shore; on or towards the north by properties now or late belonging to Purshotamdas Jugjivandas and Veshnupani Brahmin; and on or towards the south by property of Vishnu Sonay's Matt, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Street No. 43 and Ward No. 3029, and were formerly in the occupation of Tulsidas Cullianjee, and are now in the possession of the said executors.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1888.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES & Co have been favoured with instructions to sell off without reserve the Whole of the following:—

Several boxes of Eves's Brown Windsor, honey and glycerine, cider flower, and almond and glycerine soaps in 1 lb boxes.

Also several boxes of the Solurine Co.'s glycerine soaps of various sizes.

Several dozen of Bright Bros.' meteoric knife polish, metal polish, and plate polish.

Three dozen Tunisian jewellery brooches, several watch-guards, marine guard brooches.

A few dozen good briar-wood pipes.

Several good novels, and 8 vols. of "Time," all in good order.

Photographic materials—trays, frames, acids, etc.

A few bibles and prayer-books, stationery, cabinets, nuts, penholders, &c.

One case "Normal" vegetable extract.

A few dozen victoria kettles.

Dissected block puzzles.

Several cases of mineral waters.

5 dozen black writing ink.

The whole of the above will be knocked down to the highest bidder. Sale on SATURDAY, 7th January, at 3 p.m.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAM BERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*** AGENTS WANTED.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.

THE considerable rise of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 102⅛, advised by Reuter's London telegram, of last evening, may be due in a great measure to an easy money market, as we notice that the market rate of Discount on short London Bills had fallen another ½, making the rate 2 per cent. per annum; and in this connection it would point to a languid state of trade at a season when money should begin to be absorbed freely in its various channels. It may also be that an easier feeling prevails regarding Continental politics, consequent upon the late utterances of the new President of the French Republic. Rentes in Paris, however, were unchanged at 107½. A decline of 4d. is reported in Silver, making the price 44 7-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities show no alteration in price. Indian Sterling Loan also was unchanged.

Although there is nothing in the figures wired by Reuter to indicate a weaker position in the Bank of England when the last Return was issued, the Bank's Reserve had become less by 5 per cent. since the previous Wednesday, and stood at 38 per cent. of the Liabilities.

The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £80,000 in Gold, and £70,000 in Silver, all for this Port.

The market for Indian Wheat was unchanged; and the only fresh news wired from Mincing Lane is of a further decline in the price of Coffee of 1s per cwt in both descriptions quoted.

Cotton in Liverpool remained quiet to the close yesterday, the total sales summing up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Quotations for ready Cotton come quite unchanged; but for American Arrivals they show a decline of 3-64d. in all positions. To-day the market opened steady; probable Sales 10,000 bales; Imports only 4,000 bales. The Manchester market had been firm, but without further change in quotations.

The prices wired from New York only show the slight advance of one point in May. Futures at 10·83 cents. Spot quotation being still 10⅛ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, at 22,000 bales, though rather less than last year's in the corresponding day, cannot be called light, and leave the week's total so far ahead of the two preceding years.

	1887-8	1886-7	1885-6
Thursday's Receipts ..	22,000	25,000	21,000
Five days' do.	130,000	128,000	110,000
Since 1st Sept	4,097,000	3,873,000	3,708,000

Our local market opened with a steady feeling this morning on the part of sellers, notwithstanding the absence of any encouragement in the Telegraphic advices to hand; but finding no disposition on the part of buyers to go on at current rates, dealers gave way to the extent of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in Julgaum, Bhownuggur and Broach, without, however, leading to any forward transactions of importance; the business reported, which reached nearly 2,000 bales, being confined to ready Cotton. Of this some 1,500 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 158 to Rs. 173; Julgaum, at Rs. 202½; and Dhulia, at Rs. 193, changed hands. A little old Cutch was also taken for local consumption, at Rs. 196 per candy.

WHEAT.—The inquiry which was lately felt for Ekdani, (85 per cent.) of the new crop has ceased in view of the enchanced quotation of Rs. 4-5-9 per cwt. for April-May delivery; but the market remains steady at Rs. 4-6-3 for Fine Pessy; Rs. 4-5-9 for Delhi, No. 1; and Rs. 4-2-0 per cwt. for Red Delhi April-May delivery. Beyond the small daily purchases of Ekdani on Bazaar terms, there is nothing doing in old stuff.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is quiet, old being quoted one anna lower at Rs. 6-5-0, and new 6 pies down at Rs. 6-3-6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is firm, with some buyers of new at previous rates. Ready Yellow is now absent, and old Brown is in demand at Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt. for Delhi, and Rs. 5-15-0 for Cawnpore. *Gingelly* also is firm and in demand at Rs. 7-14-0 for bold White, and Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt. for small grain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,707 bales.
Wheat	12,198 cwt.
Linseed	3,571 ,,
Gingelly	9,248 ,,
Groundnuts	4,295 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull; 17s. 6d. for Cotton to Liverpool and London, and 15s. to 16s. 3d. for Wheat and Seeds, and is. 3d. less for the former cargo to Continental Ports, are the quoted rates, but there is very little ready business, and nothing fresh forward is reported.

EXCHANGE has been weak throughout the day in view of the decline in Silver in London, and in sympathy with Calcutta, and rates are 1-32d. lower than our quotations of last evening, say:—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
France, 3 months' sight ...1·81½.	,,

On the 1st January Government had still to sell £5,311,000 Council Bills before the 31st March, and this will necessitate an average of 57 lakhs a week, taking 1s. 5d. as the rate of Exchange. As the average sales for the last nine months only come to about 39 lakhs a week, we think that Government will experience some difficulty in placing 57 lakhs a week for the next three months, unless our exports increase considerably; and any great expansion in this respect is hardly looked for in Bombay earlier than March.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown considerable activity to-day, and the cash price of Fours, which opened at 97⅞, has advanced to 97 15-16, some of the Banks having been buyers. Forward business has also been done for the 2nd February account at 97 9-16, and for the 2nd March settlement 97⅝ has been quoted. The rate for 4½ per cents. was put up to 104½, but is quoted at closing at 104.

SHARES.—Although the general market keeps quiet, there has again been a good deal of activity in Mill shares, resulting in an advance of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance Cotton, City of Bombay, Javraz Balloo, Luckmidas Khimji, and Manockji Petit. Oriental and Queen, on the other hand, are Rs. 5 lower. The Clydesdale Dyeing and Manufacturing Company's shares have advanced Rs. 5, business having been done in them to-day at Rs. 625. Mofussil Press Shares are Rs. 4, and Bombay Press Rs. 2½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2½.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS, SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

(Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FORNARO—January 1, in Zürich, Charles Fornaro, of the firm of Fornaro Brothers.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ARNOTT—January 6, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Surgeon-Major James Arnott, M.D., of a son.

DEATH.

SHANNON—January 2, at Kolhapur, Jane Frances Shannon, the beloved wife of R. J. Shannon, Executive Engineer.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DU MOULIN—December 21, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain du Moulin, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regt, of a daughter.

GILLSON—December 30, at South Trimulgherry, the wife of Senior Apothecary Gillson, of a son.

GLASS—December 20, at Allahabad Factory, Jessore, the wife of P. S. Glass, of a son.

SMITH—December 23, at Bareilly, the wife of R. Wanless Smith, Esq., Scottish Rifles, of a son.

SYKES—January 2, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr John G. W. Sykes, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

PATOUREL—January 2, at 182 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Barry Le Patourel, of a son.

PHILLIPS—January 2, at 9 Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of R. A. D Phillips, I. S. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

FEDDEN—December 27, at Waltair, suddenly, of heart disease, Francis Fedden, A R S M, F G S, Officiating Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1888.

THE fifth of Sir William Hunter's interesting series of articles on India under the Queen, is suggestive, and will repay the attention of those who desire to understand the currents of opinion which may be presumed to exist in the upper air of Indian politics. From the threefold nature of the task which the writer set himself to bring into prominence in a limited number of articles the work of conquest, consolidation, and conciliation which has been consecutively in progress during the last fifty years, it has been necessary to condense into paragraphs many subjects of importance, and this purpose is fulfilled with considerable literary power. Both sides of many perplexing problems are very clearly set forth, and it is impossible to charge the writer with bias or partiality. The result is that we find an abundance of material for reflection and discussion with but little indication of the writer's personal judgment on the questions suggested. The difficulties are insisted on and the solutions only hinted at. The method has its advantages, but it has also its inconvenience. The reader is in some doubt whether it is a subject of regret or of gratulation that the removal of the old cruel checks on the growth of population in an Asiatic country by civilized government has brought us face to face with "the fundamental problem of population." The result has been, we are told, to produce a strain on the food-producing powers of the country such as it never before had to bear. "It is a truism of Indian statistics that the removal of the checks of war and anarchy, famine, pestilence, and infanticide are not unmixed blessings." Hindus and Musulmans are alike unrestrained by the principles of Malthus—in which, by the way, they resemble all other populations on the face of this planet, save and except the French and the New Englanders. "The increase of population has been expressed in large and appalling figures." So far we are led; but when the facts and the figures prepare us for being appalled, we are told that there is nothing to dismay us; indeed, there is considerable comfort in the figures, when closely scrutinised, for, we find that while the increase is most rapid in the parts of India where it can be best supported, and that in two Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and of Assam there are seventeen millions of acres of uncultivated and unoccupied land—more than all the acreage under cultivation in Great Britain and Ireland! Why then need we be "appalled" by the figures which tell us that the population has largely grown under the civilising Government of the Queen? Where is the evidence that the strain on the food-producing power of India is excessive? India has within recent years exported immense quantities of wheat out of its superabundance, and there are yet vast areas of fertile lands which are wholly untilled. We are quite ready to acquiesce in the statement that the increase of the population will not bear the Queen's Government of India. "The battle of civilization against over-population has not yet been lost, and it may yet be won." Is, then, civilization a battle against over-population, and not in reality the cause of that "evil," seeing that it puts an end to cruel but effective checks which it does not replace? The truth is that over-population is its own cure; it is a transient phase of the struggle for existence, and when it occurs for a brief period in the history of a given race, nature or Malthus takes an unfailing revenge. Every race that seemed at a given moment to threaten to increase beyond measure soon steadily declined in numbers in inverse ratio to the abnormal increase. What is the law under which this system of compensating penalty operates? It is not altogether a question of food-supply; lands which could support and have supported scores of millions are scarcely populated. Why are seventeen million acres of the best land in India still untilled? Is it because the East India Company did not make railways from Bengal to the remoter Provinces? Malthus never dreamed that population depended upon railways. According to his formula where food existed there population must get out of hand—unless his system of checks supplemented those of nature. More practically the question which incidentally glanced at whether the Government can, by direct action, aid the migration of a portion of the population of congested districts to new lands. The Government may consider that all that can usefully be done is to facilitate the acquisition of land by emigrants. It might be possible to induce villages to send forth small colonies to found new villages on more fertile soil, and thus enlist in aid of migration the bonds of caste, which the individual emigrant is unwilling to rupture by taking his wife and family amongst strangers.

The same perplexity which embarrasses the reader in coming to a decision as to the advantages or disadvantages of removing the old checks upon population arises when we come to consider the improvement that has been effected in the moral and intellectual fibre of the Princes of India by the education given them by high-minded English officers and tutors. We are forbidden to regard this improvement as an unmixed blessing. The difficulties of governing a united India are, we are reminded, of our own making. Our fearless system of public instruction has inspired the population with new aims and ambitions, and the young Princes of India, under the sort of education which we have given them, are no longer content with being stage kings in a Court pageant. They decline to live by deputy, and even claim to take a share in the defence of the Empire. This is a depressing view of the offer of H. H. the Nizam of £600,000 towards the frontier defences, yet we find that a new departure in our dealings with the feudatory States is becoming inevitable, and that to stand still is impossible. We confess it is puzzling to find a writer of authority giving a lugubrious complexion to a manifestation of good-will and a desire to co-operate in the defence of the Empire which has been regarded in India and in England with universal approval and satisfaction. Why should not the Princes of India contribute to the defence of the frontier against an enemy who, if he enters India, will, to use the words of General Skobeloff—"come like Tamerlane, with a sword in one hand, and a torch in the other?" When we are asked "how far it is yet safe to trust the Princes; how far it is yet safe to trust the people," we have no hesitation in answering that princes and people in India—like princes and people elsewhere—can be safely trusted to act in accordance with their own self-evident interest. That is the broad principle on which we can claim their co-operation in resisting an aggression which, if successful, would overwhelm them in a common ruin. If to stand still is impossible, it is useless to ask how far it is yet safe to supersede a policy of watch and ward by a policy of trust. We cannot put our trust in a policy of timidity. We must have the courage of our convictions and rely upon our resources, on our innate capacity, and on unfailing energy. If the resources of the native States be useful to us, and if they be freely placed at our disposal, why should we hesitate to utilise them? The founders of the Empire had no misgivings on such matters. Why should we have less self-reliance than they? It is not really a question whether we should "trust" the native Princes, but whether we can still trust in ourselves. It seems to us that it is a misapprehension of existing facts to suppose that the offer to co-operate in the defence of the frontier arises from a new-born zeal for martial adventure on the part of the native Princes. Where is the evidence that it is anything of the kind? We fail to see where the peril lies in transferring the policy of watch and ward to the frontier, and getting those whom we formerly watched to help now to watch with us another and a more dangerous foe.

We are glad to find—as we anticipated from certain guarded utterances in the first paper of this series—that Sir William Hunter has set before himself as the main portion of his task the preparation of English opinion for certain reasonable reforms in the legislative councils of India. This is the real explanation of the reiteration in every column of the assertion that we have of ourselves added immensely to the difficulty of continuing to rule India under the new conditions which we have called into existence, and that we must adapt ourselves to the changes we have brought about. The case is succinctly put. A widely diffused education has, during the last thirty years, given rise to political aspirations which find expression in a free Press. The Government is subjected to severe criticism throughout the whole country, and the Government of India has no means of making itself heard in vindication or in explanation. "The Government of India," he writes, "alone among civilized Governments, is destitute of the power of reply. In constitutional countries the right of interpellation, or of asking questions in Parliament, enables the Executive promptly to state the facts on any question of public interest. In a constitutional country of the most advanced type like England, the political party for the time being in office has also the powerful aid of its own section of the Press. More despotic or autocratic Governments have their official and semi-official journals. The Indian Government alone has no power of quietly and promptly making the facts authoritatively known. We see there a native Press vehemently advocating native interests, and an Anglo-Indian Press vehemently advocating Anglo-Indian interests, with the Viceroy at intervals asking his Legislative Council not to consider him out of order if he makes a statement on a grave question of public importance; and hard beset secretaries, happily also at intervals, resorting to the perilous practice of writing leading articles in the guise of Government resolutions." The conclusion is implied. The Government would undoubtedly be strengthened by broadening the basis of the legislative councils, and giving the right of interpellation, so that the *viva voce* explanation of the responsible members of the Government might supersede the leading articles in the guise of resolutions, which are now the work of the secretaries. The Government would gain by the change, and political aspirations, which are undoubtedly likely to become a great embarrassment in the not very remote future, would be to an appreciable extent satisfied. To our apprehension a still greater benefit would indirectly accrue to the Government and to the people of India alike. When under present circumstances such measures as the abolition of the Indian Customs duties are sent out and dry from the India Office to the Government of India there is nothing for it but to obey orders and register the decree. But it would be a very different matter if the right of interpellation existed, and the Viceroy or his Minister of Finance found it necessary to ask the Secretary of State for materials for an answer to those who made enquiry. The Government of India would

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Mr. Richard Rose, who sat in Parliament as Conservative Member, 1880-85, has been again elected, by a majority of 515 votes, in the place of Mr. A. L. Tottenham, deceased.

THE POPE AND THE PILGRIMS.

ROME, JAN. 5.

His Holiness the Pope celebrated a special mass to-day at St. Peter's for the numerous pilgrims, who have come from all parts of the world to offer their Jubilee congratulations and gifts. About twenty thousand people were assembled, and at the close of the service they gave hearty cheers for the Pope and for King Humbert.

M. TISZA.

PESTH, JAN. 5.

M. Tisza, speaking here to-day, said his recent visit to Vienna had given him hopes of a peaceful issue to the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

BERLIN, JAN. 5.

The medical advisers attending the Crown Prince of Germany are of opinion that his Royal Highness is suffering from a most severe form of chronic laryngitis, and that the disease is not cancerous.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The Imperial Legislative Council held its first meeting of the season to-day. The business was purely of a formal character and consisted of the making up of Select Committees. The Council adjourned to 20th January.

The Viceroy received the visit of the Maharaja of Mysore this afternoon.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

An important meeting of the Municipality was held this afternoon to decide upon a proposal made by Mr. Cotton, lately officiating as chairman, that the Municipality be empowered to acquire land to construct a new main road through the native quarter of the town; also additional land on either side by disposing which as building sites the cost of the road would be in a measure defrayed.

Mr. Kally Nath Mitter, a lawyer, a commissioner, and a member of the Legislative Council, led the opposition, which practically represented vested interests. The Baboo maintained that the act only empowered the Municipality to acquire land for the actual purpose of a road, and were not entitled to traffic in land or derive income from any such source. The subject elicited considerable discussion. Mr. Kally's followers are entirely natives. In closing the discussion he asked them in the name of justice and righteousness to vote with him. The Baboo's amendment was lost by 20 to 37 votes, a number of native Puthmen voting with Mr. Cotton's majority.

A PRINCELY DONATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEWAS, JAN. 6.

His Highness the Maharajah of Dhar has generously contributed Rs. 600 for the Dewas Luxminarayan Library, which his now under the constitution. His Highness has thus practically manifested the deep interest he takes in public institutions in general and the particular interest he evinces in all that concerns the welfare of this State, over which his cousin, Narayanrao Dadasaheb Powar, is ruling.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, making 11 per cent. for the year. Rs. 50,000 is taken to the reserve fund and Rs. 21,000 carried forward.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMIR FOR JELLALABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

It is reported that the Amir leaves Kabul shortly for Jellalabad to enjoy the milder climate there.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The Cawnpore-Jhansi section of the Indian Midland Railway will be opened on February 1st, when the Company will also take over the Bhopal State line.

THE BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The Maharaja of Mysore's Cavalry will take part in the Bangalore Camp of Exercise in February at his Highness's own particular request.

AYUB KHAN.

Advice from Tehran states that the arrangements for Ayub Khan's disposal have been practically completed, and the Sirdar leaves Meshed for India next week.

THE ALLAHABAD COMMAND.

Sir George White, K.C.B., now commanding the Burma Expeditionary Force, will probably succeed to the Allahabad Command, when General Sir Thomas Baker is transferred to Rawalpindi.

ANTHRAX AMONG THE HORSES OF THE 3RD DRAGOON GUARDS.

Anthrax has broken out among the Horses of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. The Regiment will therefore remain stationed at Meerut until further orders, instead of moving during this month in course of relief, as originally intended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the outward English mails of the 30th December, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 6.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

HONGKONG, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Zambesi, (extra) which left Bombay on the 13th ultimo, arrived here at 1 p.m., to-day.

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

I. M. S. Canning left for Rangoon at 10-55 a.m.

COLOMBO, JAN. 6.

French mail steamer Saghalien from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Sarats Brn.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Bupee Paper	99⅝
4½ per cent. do.	74½
5 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44 7-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £23,636,000; increase £300,000; public deposits, £6,260,000; increase 1,300,000; other deposits £23,400,000; increase £1,000,000; other securities, £22,200,000; increase £2,700,000; notes and gold, £21,600,000; decrease £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

ART AND ARTISTS IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 15.

THERE is nothing more interesting to most people than looking forward to coming times—conjugating the verb to be in its shall and will form, regardless of the scant knowledge possessed on the subject, and arranging the programme of a bye-and-bye in which, alas! we may not forecast even the principal parts—in which we may not even act the *role* of spectators. In spite, however, of life's uncertainty, of its depressing influences and its hundred ills, in spite of the fact that not one of us can name the politician, the poet, the *prima donna* or the painter of the future, we still derive pleasure in trying our skill as amateur prophets, and lose no opportunity of foretelling vaguely what no one is likely to have an opportunity to contradict. At the Royal Academy on the 10th there was ample scope for predicting great things of the students, and not necessarily in the dim and shadowy future either, for those whose talent gained them the scholarships and gold medals have shown that in their case artistic success is only a question of a little more time and patient work. The subject for the competition in historical painting was "Captives," and among the limited number of pictures sent in there were at least three which showed great talent and individuality, and an originality of treatment besides, which adds a great charm, when people seem to get into a groove of painting or writing just after the one accepted fashion. The subject for the sculpture prize and scholarship was "An Act of Mercy," and the group which gained it represented a fragile child holding a cup to the lips of a manacled slave. Another group, representing Death the deliverer releasing a captive, was almost finer in some ways, though the line of composition was not pleasant from one view, which is a grave fault of course in statuary, that must be good in composition from all points, in order to realize the full ideal. The architectural and decorative designs were very clever, but not strikingly original. There was a charming panel for the interior of a public building—a number of graceful girls, rather after Albert Moore's way, reclining on a classic form in all manner of delightfully languishing attitudes. The colour was very delicate mauve and pink—a tribute, I suppose, to fashion's present vagary for the varieties of heliotrope, which is the colour *par excellence* of the season.

* * *

Sir Frederick Leighton's lecture was a very interesting account of Tuscan art, its rise on the fall of the Roman Empire, and its decline when Michael Angelo and the few pupils in whom some of the great master's spirit was breathed, had passed away. He gave a review of the contemporary literature of Italy, and its influence, as well as the influence of the newly established Christian religion on the infant efforts of sculpture and painting. The hall, in which the distribution of prizes was held, is one of the largest of the Exhibition rooms, and it was crowded by the world of art as well as by those whose interest lay in their student friends. When the lecture was concluded there was a promenade round the rooms, and much congratulation to the lucky winners of the travelling scholarships which, tenable for two years, enable the students to study and travel and see the Continent under pleasant auspices, with strength and youth and hope before them. The Academy schools still have a strong leaning for that æstheticism in dress and coiffure which was once the rage. Long locks, loose collars, and neckties which, unlike man's ordinary scarf, are allowed to float negligently on the breeze, are the distinctive marks of the men, and the women indulge in limp, graceful, clinging frocks innocent of steel, or of that modern appliance which figures under the title of dress improver. There were a good many dresses too that combined fashion with a certain amount of artistic taste that is often very wanting in the confections of our dressmakers. A sage green crape was clasped at the bust and waist with handsome filagree gold ornaments; the sleeves had two puffings, and between each a fillet of filagree gold. The drapery was arranged in simple but rich folds, rather full at the back, so that the usual steels were not necessary to give it a sufficiently fashionable effect.

* * *

This week has been rich in artistic *soirées*. On Wednesday there was one at the Water Colour Society, and another at the Suffolk Street galleries, where the crush was so intense that only the stoutest garments were proof against destruction. At half-past nine, when we arrived, the rooms were already quite full, and seats not to be had except for love, very ardent love, indeed, it should be too, not the love, one's neighbour in general, but of a pretty neighbour in particular perhaps. In the large room the Blue Hungarian band played, and ladies and men sung and recited at intervals, and every one talked at the rate of one hundred words a minute and very few looked at the pictures. Under the great yellow awning there were chairs and couches, and it was delightful to sit in the half light and listen to the band, and watch the figures passing to and fro, under the brilliant unshaded lights on the outskirts of the room. The refreshment-rooms were thronged, of course, and the cry for ices reminded one of the hot summer time that we had almost forgotten. The number of pretty girls was, I believe, unprecedented. I was more struck by the number of fine women—massive, Junolike creatures—who stalked about in heliotrope and amber plush and moire silks. One fair goddess had an exquisite primrose moire silk, trimmed with amber bead embroidery in a V shape, the point of the V reaching the waist line in front and back. Her white arms were quite uncovered, except for the shoulder-band of embroidery, and I noticed three huge marks of vaccination which showed that she, for her people at any rate, had not joined the anti-vaccination crusade. An eastern armlet would have been a pretty covering for the scientific scars.

* * *

Another V shaped bodice was in rich heliotrope silk, the V in back and front showing a low body of faint rose pink, which also peeped out from various folds in the drapery arrangements of the skirt and train. There was a pretty woman in an artistic dress of dark ruby velvet, the sleeves slashed with coral colour and the low neck covered with a deep full collar of exquisite old lace. She wore no ornaments, but a spray of gold and red Japanese Chrysanthemums in her belt. Some of the costumes were a little mixed in composition. A lady in a handsome white silk with Empire bodice had a classic drapery falling from the shoulders, and æsthetically wore a large fresh water lily at her waist in defiance of the saying in the Patience song, "For art stopped short at the cultivated court of the Empress Josephine." The outrageously high combs and bunched up curls of our grandmothers also were copied, without pleasant effect on my mind at any rate, for to my taste there can be no improvement on the pretty shape of a pretty head. The men on this occasion contributed nothing to the eccentricities of fashion—they were mostly attired in the faultless masher style, that can be attained easily enough by those who are happy enough to possess a good tailor and a full purse. Of course, there were many men and women who did not need anything but their talents to give them attraction—academicians, authors and famous lecturers, like Marshall famed for anatomy during a lifetime; and others who had made their names almost in a day, fame greeting frivolity amicably, in order to make a social success of the evening. We were, like Cinderella, bound to depart before the clock struck twelve, so we missed some of the choicest treats of the evening—Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Mr. Grossmith's recitations and sketches which, after the manner of such tit-bits, were reserved to the last. I hear Mr. Grossmith was very entertaining—he always is worth waiting for, if one can arrange trains, &c., to suit. But time and tide and trains wait for no one smaller than princes, and not even for them sometimes, as Canute proved in the days when much more was believed of the might of kings than in these more sceptical days of ours.

* * *

The novelties for Christmas are attracting every one to London, and it is almost an impossibility to get any real business done in a day. The streets are thronged and the crossings, unless under the skilful pilotage of a policeman, are a terror to the nervous or shortsighted. As for the shops, they are really too gorgeous, and are more calculated for making us transgress all the commandments relating to coveting our neighbours' goods, and stealing, than anything else, for no matter how much money people possess, they could not buy up the shopful of charming things, and so they must needs have some of their longings unsatisfied. In brooches there are some all gold in the long shape, which are specially nice. They are made in London after the copy of an old Etruscan design, and the workmanship is perfect. Of novelties in Christmas cards I cannot say much. Who would care for an invitation slice of plumpudding? To many of us the regulation Christmas pudding is a horror, so there is not much delight in the look of a large unwholesome helping. Then who would like to get a merry thought—a chicken bone as an offering of love or friendship. Of the hand-painted cards the least said the better I daresay. A good many of my friends, who think to please me very much, spend shillings on a style of painting that is a caricature of art-flowers that are daubed on by the hour by rapid foreign workers who flood our market and ruin the ordinary English workers who might perhaps be saved from the corruption of doing bad work for bad pay, if they were not set bad example by the wily Frenchman. Angels' heads seem to be very plentiful amongst us this year; then there are some reproductions of the old masters—a little gaudy perhaps, but not painfully so, then booklets and leaflets and almanacs without number, and some delicate pretty little views on the pearl lining of the oyster shell. One of the favorite novelties, in a more useful line, is the wristlet for a watch which can be bought complete or fitted to one's own watch. There is an advantage in this style of timepiece, that any one who is not too far off the wearer may share with her the privilege of knowing the time of the day. At Church, last Sunday, I had the benefit of seeing the hour without looking at my own.

* * *

A book which will be interesting to most people, but especially to those who are connected with the army, or the diplomatic corps in general, is Major Archer's book of badges, which will shortly appear. It will contain a great deal of useful information about the different orders, badges, and decorations, and sixty-six illustrated pages showing the colour of the ribbons, &c. I am sure it will be acceptable to Anglo-Indians, as it will be at home.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 2.

CHRISTMAS week, in our little town, was as merry as could be, taking into consideration that our resources at best are but limited. It has long been the practice here to have a special service in S. Mary's Church, on Christmas eve, beginning at 9 p. m., and comprising carols besides the ordinary evensong. This year the chaplain thought it wiser to omit this service, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the bad effect the giving of passes to the soldiers had last year, for it seems they kept up their Christmas with such right good-will that the season ended most disastrously for several of them. The church was very prettily decorated in spite of the dearth of flowers at this time, and the services were well attended. Monday was a *dies non*, but on Tuesday a capital dance was given at the Club. On Wednesday General Carnegy gave a treat to all the children belonging to the Regiments in garrison.

On Thursday the Club had another dance, if any thing on a grander scale than the one on Tuesday, and on the afternoon of the same day, the "Prince Albert's Minstrels" gave a special performance for all school children. This performance was just a dress rehearsal for the one given by the same amateur troupe on Friday night. The performers were some of the officers and men of the Somerset Regiment, and the success that as a rule crowns the efforts of these gallant sons of Mars, attended them both on Thursday and Friday. When the drop scene was raised eleven veritable niggers, in perfectly correct Christy Minstrel attire, were disclosed to view. Bones (Sergeant Hillman) and Squash (Lieut. Johnston, 13th Regiment) were the Atlas supporting the world of fun during the entertainment. The one endeavoured to out-vie the other in grotesque speeches, songs, and gestures. Mr. Braithwaite's splendid tenor voice led all the choruses, and Mr. Little, as De Johnson, the leader of the nigger troupe, gave no mean aid to the performance. The songs, which took best and received vociferous encores, were the topical song "What a Blessing," the glee "The Three Chafers;" the song in character "The Ghost of Benjamin Binns," and the comic song "My Grandfather's Farm-yard." The hits in "What a Blessing" were very good. One verse, which in particular struck all the Somerset men, was that which had reference to the return of their much-esteemed Colonel, and the marriage of one of their Majors. The dances and stump speech in part II. of the programme were good, and the uproarious farce "Blinks and Jinks," in part III., was really excellent. The get-up of the nigger *dramatis personæ* was perfect, and the absurdity of the whole play was really calculated to rouse the risible faculties of the gravest person alive.

The characters were:—

Mr. Blinks	(A truant husband) ..... Mr. Jerry Jingle.
Mr. Jinks	Do. ..... Mr. Jack Sparrow.
Mr. Snow	(Cloe's husband) ..... Mr. Joe Spitis.
Cloe	(Snow's wife) ..... Miss Tilly Titmouse.

The plot of the play was a veriest shread as is usual in such farces. Mr. Snow wanted to go to a Ball *solus*, and his wife showed him two *billets doux* she had received from Blinks and from Jinks, inviting themselves to spend the evening with her, and promising to bring various edibles and potables as Christmas presents. The worthy husband and wife decided to teach the two would-be lovers a lesson to stay at home with their own wives, by allowing them to do as they proposed, and while the supper was being consumed, Snow was to come in on them, they would of course beat a hasty retreat on the advent of the irate husband, and then Snow and Cloe would have a feast on the viands procured by the latter's admirers. All of course happened as intended, and after the supper began the uproarious fun. Blinks and Jinks tumbled through an open window, while gazing enviously at the heartless Cloe and her husband devouring their supper, and were chased by the said angered individual, the whole ending in a *mêlée*, the quartette lying prostrate in a confused mass on the stage when the curtains fell. So realistic was their play that I understand all the four young officers who acted in this farce were so bruised by their roubles in the chase that they could hardly stand next day.

On Saturday Mrs. Carnegy had her usual "afternoon," and this ended the week's festivities.

The Governor, who is expected here in February, is to stay with the Collector, Mr. Fairlie Muir.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS TREAT.

THE managing committee of the Byculla Schools gave the boys and girls, left in school during the Christmas holidays, the usual annual treat. A large number of friends and relatives of the children and others interested in the Education Society's work, were present. Among these were observed Mr. and Mrs. A. Crawley-Boevey, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Little, Mr. Orr, Mr. G. H. Farran, Captain Walshe, Dr. G. Y. Hunter, Mr. and Miss Duxbury, and Mr. Roland. The programme for the evening's amusements had been drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Scott and Mr. English, the headmaster of the boys' school, which included everything that could please the little ones. There were sports, racing, and merry-go-rounds to their hearts' content, after which there was tea; then followed a conjuring entertainment by a native, and last of all two well laden Christmas trees. His Excellency the Governor's band was present, and played several very pretty selections during the evening. The Christmas trees were planted in the school-room on the first storey, and better arrangements had been made for the seating of those who attended to witness the distribution of the gifts. Last year and during the many years previous to it the long, spacious shed at the rear of the boys' school was always the scene of the annual treat, and though the arrangement then answered the purpose, the present management have done wisely in making use of the school building in preference to the old shed. In one thing the committee were rather unfortunate. Dr. Deane, who is well known as a perfect master of the art of conjuring, had promised to amuse the children with his tricks, but at the last moment he was ordered off to Karachi, and the Rev. Mr. Scott had to secure the services of a native. This man was quite equal to the occasion, and delighted the children with several marvellous tricks. Mrs. A. Crawley-Boevey distributed the presents from the Christmas trees, after her pleasant task was concluded the visitors adjourned to the compound, where dancing was indulged in. The treat usually concluded with a grand pyrotechnic display, but this year a sad want of funds precluded the committee from having one. In fact, a general lack of means hampered the committee a good deal in their arrangements.

THE latest news from the Nepal frontier reports that the party of Runbir Jung has sustained a slight reverse, the cutcheries of Hanumanugger and Taleysar, which were taken by Sher Nur Singh on Runbir Jung's behalf, having been recovered by the Durbar troops. Sher Nur Singh himself is said to have retreated to Benares. Regarding the state of affairs in the districts bordering on Darjeeling, the troops in which were recently reported to have gone over to Runbir Jung, nothing certain is known; but the report (remarks the Allahabad paper) is very doubtful, as the man of power in these parts at present is Hurruck Jung Thappa, a partisan of the Shamsheres. The Governor of Ilam, his father, is now old and semi-paralysed, and not up to his work. As a precaution, however, Durbar troops have been hurried eastwards. The strange feature of the business is still the mystery which enshrouds Runbir Jung's whereabouts. Scouting parties have been sent in all directions to seek him out, but as yet to no purpose. Meanwhile it is stated that the Durbar is dealing with great severity with the districts to the north of Champaran which were the first to be taken in Runbir Jung's name. Executions have been frequent, and people are flying to the British side of the border in numbers to avoid harsh treatment. Bir Shumshere evidently believes in the efficacy of terrorism; but it is obvious that a rule maintained in this fashion cannot be regarded as very secure, and if the flight of the people continues, cultivation will be seriously affected. All remains quiet at Khatmandu; but there is a curious report abroad that Bir Shumshere has sent into British territory a great part of the gains he has recently amassed, by methods more or less peculiar to Nepalese administrators. Certain it is that five lakhs of rupees—said to be his—lately went through Champaran.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

WANTED, INDIAN CHILDREN.

To prevent any possible misunderstanding, I beg to state at the outset that I don't want any Indian children. Not for worlds. I am a Subaltern of eight-and-a-half years' service, a bachelor, of course, and I hope to remain one for many years to come. When a Subaltern marries his dowerward course is rapid. He goes from bad to worse. He is initiated into the mysteries of monthly nurses and ayahs. Debt stares him in the face, and very likely, in a moment of desperation, he puts an end to what might have been a promising career, by entering the Commissariat Department. It is a sad story, and we will not dwell on it. Besides I am wandering from my subject, and must get back to my Indian children. The way I came to take an interest in the little dears was this:—When I was at home on furlough last year, I was staying down in the country for some time with an old aunt. She has some property, but I do not mind saying in confidence that she is one of the toughest women in England. She is, besides, a woman of extraordinary firmness of character, and such is the state of discipline she maintains in her domicile, that the only room in the house where I was allowed to smoke my evening weed was the kitchen, and then I had to smoke with my head up the chimney, for fear she should smell the tobacco. Nay, more. My aunt has a maid-servant, called Rebecca, who is quite the best-looking girl in the whole village, but I should no more have dreamt of winking at Rebecca than I should have thought of winking at my venerable aunt herself. She took me to church with her every Sunday morning and afternoon, and on Sunday evenings she read a long sermon out of a volume of discourses published by dear old Mr. Joseph Hornblower, as she called him, who was a former vicar of the parish. Even now, though I am well out of reach of the sermons, it is impossible to express the feelings of hatred with which I regard dear old Mr. Joseph Hornblower; not a single sermon of his could he get through under an hour.

Well, one morning at breakfast my aunt got a letter that put her out a good deal, a fact she took no pains to conceal. She scolded the comely Rebecca, she made sarcastic remarks to me on my supposed want of appetite, and she ordered the cat to be turned out of the room, instead of giving it its usual quantum of milk. Then she read her letter over again, and exclaimed with considerable irritation.

"The man's a born fool, and the older he gets the bigger fool he gets."

"Quite the way of the world, aunt," I said consolingly. "Lots of fellows in the Service in the same boat, I assure you. Who's your friend?"

"I wish you would give up that light way of talking, Thomas," said my aunt severely. "You may think it is witty, but, I assure you, it does not become you at all."

When my aunt calls me Thomas, it is a sure sign that she is a good deal put out, as on other occasions she always addresses me as Tom, and it is not wise to ruffle elderly females from whom one may have expectations, so I said more seriously:

"Well, aunt; who is it whose folly increases with his years?"

"That stupid Mr. Hassock, the Rector of the next parish," she said. "His wife has just written to me to say that he has been speculating again, and has lost every farthing he possesses, besides crippling their income (which is only £350 a year), for a long time to come. How they are to live, I am sure, I don't know. I can't assist them again."

"No, no, of course not, aunt," said I hastily, for if the old lady is going to assist all the speculative parsons in the country, there will be nothing left for *me*.

"They have four children," continued my aunt, "and how they are going to manage, I really cannot conceive. They certainly will not have more than £200 a year left, and he cannot possibly get extra employment in a wretched little place like Mudford."

Being rather tired of the subject, I said nothing, but looked out of the window, watching the rain as it poured steadily down. It always appeared to rain in my aunt's part of the country, which appeared to me, with the exception perhaps of the neighbouring parish of Mudford, where the sporting Rector lived, to be about the wettest and most dreary spot in *England*,—which is saying a good deal. While I was wondering what excuse I could make to get back to London and the Club, my aunt suddenly exclaimed, "I know what they will have to do. They will have to take in Indian children."

"Take in Indian children?" I echoed, not quite understanding the association of ideas, nor how taking in Indian children was to repair the fortunes of the unfortunate Rector.

"Of course, the very thing," continued my aunt rapidly, for when once she gets an idea into her head, she is very tenacious of it! "Why, I know many highly respectable people in reduced circumstances who support themselves in comfort, nay, in affluence, my dear, simply by taking in Indian children. You remember the Hamilton-Perkins?"

"Never heard of them, aunt," I rejoined, watching the rain, and trying to hide a slight yawn.

"Well, Mr. Hamilton-Perkins," she went on, "failed as a wine merchant, and his wife, who was one of the Norfolk Skippingtons, was in despair. What could she do poor thing? Brought up to every luxury, and having married Hamilton-Perkins under the impression that he was a wealthy man, she suddenly found herself face to face with poverty."

"Poor thing," said I, sympathetically.

"Well, instead of meekly giving way," continued my aunt, who appeared now fully wound up, if I may use the expression; "she consulted her friends, they rallied round her, they exerted themselves for her, they got her Indian children."

"Poor little beggars," I said unguardedly.

"Most dear Tom, you know nothing about it," said my aunt in her superior way, "so listen to me. The Indian child—(she spoke of it as if it were some curious and little known animal like the Boomerang) the Indian child can be boarded and lodged with every comfort for about £35 a year, and if you charge £75 for each child, which is extremely reasonable, you make a clear £40. Now five Indian children yielding a profit of £40 each per annum gives a total of £200 a year, which will keep the Rector and his wife quite comfortably. Now, Tom, *you* must get them five Indian children."

Accustomed as I am to my aunt's decision of character and power of coming to rapid conclusions, I was so taken aback with the idea that *I* was to provide the necessary number of Indian children, that I could only stammer out:

"My dear aunt, I have not got any Indian children."

"But some of the officers of your regiment have, I suppose," she said.

"Yes," I replied, "they have."

"Then send them," said this remarkable woman, in her most decided way, just as if I had only to mention the matter casually for it to rain Indian children on the speculative Rector of Mudford.

"Perhaps if you were to advertise, aunt," I began in a hesitating way, when she interrupted me—

"Of course, of course, Tom," she said joyfully, disregarding my gloomy looks; "I know I could rely on you, Tom, come along, we will concoct a suitable advertisement together, and when you go back to India, you shall insert it in all the leading Indian newspapers. They will have more children than they know what to do with."

I groaned inwardly, but reluctantly took my place at my aunt's writing table, and prepared to write from her dictation.

"A beneficed clergyman and his wife," she began, "residing in a commodious mansion, situated in its own extensive grounds, are prepared to receive a limited number of children, whose parents are in India, to educate with their own."

"Their own what?" I said, as my aunt stopped, "it reads as though it meant with their own parents in India."

"Don't be stupid, Tom," said my aunt, who does not like criticism: "with their own children, of course. Now go on writing. The clergyman and is wife reside in the healthiest part of one of the healthiest counties in England, possessing a climate at once mild, bracing and dry, and thus peculiarly suited to the delicate constitution of the Indian child."

"Well, aunt," I said in a tone of mild remonstrance, when we had got thus far; "all I can say is that I have been in these parts for nearly three weeks, and that it has only stopped raining once."

"Pooh! Pooh!" she rejoined a little snappishly; "this is quite an exceptional season."

Just like India, I thought, where any great heat, or excessive rain, or unpleasant weather of any kind, is always accounted for by old residents as entirely due to an "exceptional season." But it never does to object to any eccentricity on the part of the weather because there is nothing people are more touchy about than climate, just as much in fact as if they manufactured it themselves and were responsible for the way it turned out. So I said no more against the dryness of Mudford, marking it out specially by Providence as it were for the abode of the Indian child; and my aunt went on:—

"Parents in India, who take advantage of this opportunity, will secure for their loved ones the advantage of a sound educational training, the benefit of a refined home, and the inestimable blessing of careful religious training."

"Hoorah!" I said, getting quite excited at the unrivalled opportunity now offered to the Indian child; "and each child will put £40 a year into the sporting Rector's pocket, and he will be able to speculate away like blazes."

"Thomas," said my aunt with dignity, "profanity in this house I will never allow," and she sailed majestically out of the room to have her morning interview with her cook, while I sloped off to the green-house, and smoked a quiet pipe among the geraniums.

In the afternoon my aunt drove over to Mudford, which was only some ten or three miles off, and laid her plan before the Rector and his wife, by whom it was received with acclamation, by the former especially, who was a kind of clerical Micawber, and whose sanguine disposition and buoyancy of nature were constantly leading him into rash actions, regarding the fortune of the family as good as made. In fact so impressed were the excellent couple by my aunt's eloquence, that they sent me a message by her to say that they relied entirely on me for Indian children and that they felt sure I would leave no stone unturned for their advantage, which, as I told my aunt, showed a very touching confidence on their part.

"Now Tom," said that energetic woman to me in her most impressive way, as a few days later I brought my visit to a close, and said good-bye to her:—"Now Tom, I feel sure you will not disappoint me about the Indian children."

Well, I have now been back in India for over three months, and never an Indian child have I been able to get hold of. I asked our Colonel if he would mind sending a couple of his to the Rector, but that gallant officer, I regret to say, so far from acceding to my request, said he would see the Rector (something) first, and in fact all the officers of my regiment gave me a more or less decided refusal. So what am I to do? If I don't send home *some* Indian children soon, I feel sure that my aunt, who is a most unreasonable woman, will leave her money to hospitals or orphans, or some trash of that kind. Hence I have headed this paper "Wanted, Indian Children." And if any kind readers who don't know what to do with their olive branches will send some of the superfluous ones (accompanied by a remittance) to Mudford, they will be doing me a good turn. And in duty bound I shall ever pray.

SUB.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON Monday and Tuesday next the Brigadier-General, Bombay District, holds his annual inspection of the East Yorkshire Regiment, commencing at 7-30 a.m., on each day.

THE Mandalay Volunteers gave a dinner on Christmas eve at their head-quarters. It was a great success, and the mounted company, twelve in number, formed a body-guard, and escorted the Chief Commissioner from his residence to the dinner.

THE ironclad Imperieuse takes the place of H. M. S. Andacious, in February, as the flagship on the China station.

THE big breech-loading guns for the port of Hongkong are on their way out.

CAPTAIN COLE HAMILTON, who has been promoted into the 7th Hussars, has joined the regiment.

THE Hampshire Regimental Ball, which was to have taken place on Tuesday, was postponed on account of the death of Mr. Merodyth, of the 7th Hussars.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF inspected the troops at Barrackpore on Wednesday. His stay in Calcutta will be short, as he will probably start for Mozufferpore on the 18th or 19th instant.

SURGEON-MAJOR POWELL, M. S., having reported his arrival from England, is directed, under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, to remain in the Allahabad Division. He has accordingly been attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital for duty until further orders.

SURGEON FEVRER, M. S., has been directed to proceed to Umballa, and report himself to the Deputy Surgeon-General, Sirhind Division, for duty.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. F. POLLOCK, M. S., is directed to proceed to Mutra, where, on arrival, he will, under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, assume medical charge of the Muttra Station Hospital.

THE Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, has asked the Government of India for a subaltern of the Bengal Staff Corps for the appointment of Adjutant to the 1st Perak Sikhs.

THE Government of India have placed the Star Navigation Company, Limited, on the same footing as the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies in respect to officers' passages. In accordance with this decision, officers in future travelling by the Star Line steamers will be exempted from the penalty attached to their exceeding their furlough on leave out of India by reason of delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return, provided it was timed to arrive in India before its expiration.

THE native officer, non-commissioned officers, sowars, and followers who have proceeded on escort duty with Captain Yate and Major Peacocke for the duty of demarcating the rectified frontier of Afghanistan, will be allowed the following pay and allowances while absent, viz., full pay and allowances they were in receipt of while in India; combatants an allowance of Rs. 6 per mensem in lieu of free rations, and followers Rs. 4 per mensem; each mounted man an allowance of 4 annas per day in lieu of forage, and an outfit allowance of Rs. 200 per native officer, Rs. 75 per non-commissioned officer, and Rs. 36 per sowar.

IT has been decided that the heirs of native soldiers who may die in Upper Burma, on and after the 1st April, 1888, will be on the same footing as troops in Lower Burma in respect to the pensions given to the heirs of soldiers dying there.

THE 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment has won the 1st prize of £65 in the Army Inter-regimental match, with an average score of 94·90 out of a possible 110. In the individual firing the average obtained was 91·20 out of a possible 105, and an average of 3·70 in volley-firing out of a possible 5. The shooting is so good that we reproduce the individual scores made by the team.

	Points.
Color-Serjeant Wood	94
Corporal Shaw	94
Private Graham	93
Lance-Corporal Spencer	92
Serjeant-Major T. Eales	91
Lance-Serjeant Jennings	91
Color-Serjeant Coughlan	90
Captain Nash	88
Color-Serjeant Shepherd	87
Total	820

THE 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers left Poona on Thursday evening in three detachments and by three Troop Specials. The first lot, consisting of 7 officers, 1 lady, and 1 child, 308 men, 12 women, 20 children, and 100 followers, were marched from their barracks by the bands of the Durham L. I. and 16th N. I. under the command of Colonel Corballis, through the compound of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief to the Railway Station, out of which they marched away at about 5-5 p. m. to the strains of the 16th N. I. On the platform of the station were H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and his Aide-de-Camp, Major-Genl. Solly Flood and his Aide-de-Camp, and several other officers. The second batch marched in the same way by the band of the 9th N. I., and were joined by the D. L. I. and the 16th N. I., who in turn played there also to the station. There were in all 5 officers, 7 women, 16 children, and 29 followers. They left the station at 5-55 to the strains of the 9th N. I., and were destined with the first batch for Nusseerabad. The third section were played to the station by the band of the 12th N. I. The lot consisted of 5 officers, 189 rank and file, 7 women, 29 children, and 30 followers, and left for Neemuch at 7 p.m. to the music of the same band that played them to the station. The total strength of the Regiment was as follows:—17 officers, 805 rank and file, 26 women, 56 children, and 159 followers.

ANECDOTES of the late Lord Lyons crop up plentifully. The following is one not very generally known. When M. Ferry's famous Article VII., which decreed the expulsion of the religious orders, was creating a flutter in all the monastic houses of France, the Superior of the Passionists in Paris came to the British Ambassador, his order being an English one, and asked help. Lord Lyons demurred at first, but eventually said that he would see what he could do. He got into a cab with the Father Superior, taking a Union Jack with him, and drove to the Passionist House in the Avenue Hoche. Arrived there, it was the work of a moment to hoist the English flag over the house, which, in the shadow of its folds, became a fortress. There is some poetic fitness in the fact that the Roman Catholic Church, which, Lord Lyons befriended then, should be able to return the service when he sought shelter from it in the dark hour.

IT is curious to note how fortunes are now falling to persons, in some cases, most unexpectedly, as well as to charities and other objects. Amongst the former, a sum of £20,000 has just gone to a railway gauger, of the county Kilkenny; £2,000,000 to Mr. Thomas F. Burk, of Kent, from the late Mr. Samuel B. Loan (though fortunately not coming as a loan!), a man in no way related to him and who recently died in New Zealand. £100,000 have come to St. George's Hospital from the late Mr. Hugh McCalmont, who did not wrong his own by public charity, his nephew, Mr. McCalmont, a popular subaltern in the Scots Guards, having received £3,000,000. "The poor of Newry" are in great luck, and may henceforth change their designation, as the late Mr. Henry Quinn, of Richmond, Surrey, has bestowed £200,000 upon them. Mr. O'Reilly Deane has thrown £40,000 away, in presenting the amount to the Chancellor of the Exchequer "to be applied towards extinguishing the National Debt!" £75,000 has just gone to University College, London, from the late Mr. Richard Quain, F.R.S.

REVIEWS.

LAY SERMONS TO KATHIAWAR PRINCES.*

THE Rajkumar College, for obvious reasons, has neither chapel nor chaplain, yet the Principal has given his elder pupils a course of sermons which recall some of the best work that some of the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Kingdom, 1,413 tons, Captain H. M. Roberts, will sail to-day for False Point in ballast.

THE s. s. Vulcan, 1,441 tons, Captain W. Spinner, sailed from this port early this morning, laden with a general cargo for Dunkirk.

THE B I S N steamer Sindhana, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Calcutta and Coast ports, under command of Captain F Johnstone, laden with a general cargo.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's Merka, 1,029 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Zanzibar direct, laden with a general cargo and ninety deck passengers on board.

THE EXTRA CHINA MAILS.—The P and O Co's steamer Kashgar, 1,555 tons, Captain C Gadd, sailed from Bombay yesterday afternoon, for Singapore and Hongkong, with extra mails for China with a general cargo.

THE ship Bay of Panama, 2,281 tons, Captain D. Wright, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a cargo of 3,320 tons of coals for the P. and O. Co., &c. &c., from Cardiff. Her agents in Bombay being Messrs. Framji Sands and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, at 5 p. m., by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N.Co.'s s.s. Poseidon, Captain S. Mersa :—For Trieste and Brindisi—Mrs. Bigex, Miss Bigex, Comte de Merradao, Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. P. Drake Brockmann, Mr. E. Willnocken, and Mr. C. Peyer. For Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, two infants and ayah.

THE B I S N Coasting steamer Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain T W Lewins, left Bombay yesterday for the Coast ports and Calcutta. She had the following passengers :—Mr S Haughton, for Calicut; one native officer, for Mangalore; and ten deck for other ports. The same Company's steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Mackay, sailed from Bombay yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers on board :—Mr F B O'Shea, for Porebunder; Mr and Mrs J A Anderson and Mr F L Croft for Karachi; and sixty-two deck for various ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Persian Gulf steamer Satara, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Busreh and other Persian Gulf ports via Karachi. She had a general cargo, 29 chests of opium 47 horses, and the following passengers :—Captain G. F. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. W. P. Spooner, Mr. F. E. Robertson, Mr. E. C. Vesavewalla, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. Y. L. Wall, Mrs. C. McGraw, Mr. D. Rowbotham, Mr. Smith, Mr. Jamsetji Merwanji, Sub-Conductor and Mrs. Maxfield, and child, Mr. Y. M. Cabral, one Persian gentleman, two Arab women, one officer and 130 rank and file belonging to the 1st Beloochi Regiment and 66 deck from various ports.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna, 2,045 tons, Captain A. B. Daniell, reached Bombay yesterday afternoon, with the China and Australian mails, having left Hongkong on the 20th December last, and called at the usual ports en route. She had the following passengers :—Mr. S. J. Guzder, Lt.-Col. Collins, M. Westly and child, Mr. J. W. Frayer, Mr. Stopes, Mr. Carswell, Mrs. Littlepage and child, Mr. F. Kanga, Mr. A. A. Conroy, The Hon'ble Justice and Mrs. Scott and Mr. Shields, and 16 deck.

THE CYCLONE IN BOMBAY.

LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

VESSELS arriving in port yesterday bring thrilling accounts of their experiences in the cyclone, the effects of which were felt in Bombay this week. They report monsoonish winds and high seas, and that the storm had its central place between Ratnagiri and Carwar. One vessel, a native barque, Mamooly, in charge of a native captain, came in a dismantled condition from Damaun, laden with a general cargo. All went well with her till the morning of the 4th instant, when, on nearing Ratnagiri, she experienced strong winds from N. E. and heavy seas. She tried to hold her own for some time, but as the fury of the storm increased, she lost a mast and a part of the other. She also lost one boat and had the other stove in. When the seas calmed, she made way to Bombay. When outside she sent up distress signals; and the Sphinx, one of the Port Trust pilot boats, went to her.

The ship Bay of Panama, from Cardiff, also arrived yesterday. On the 4th instant she picked up four ship-wrecked natives clinging to pieces of floating wreckage. They were provided with food on board, and came into Bombay with the Collier. According to their story they belonged to a native craft, carrying about fifty tons. She was laden with a cargo of fire-wood, and bound for Ratnagherry from Bhownuggur. They belonged to a crew of ten, including two small boys, the younger of whom is only eleven years old, who manned the batela. They left in with rough weather, and their vessel capsized. After severe struggle and clinging to the wreckage for several hours six of the men sank, the remaining four succeeding in keeping afloat for almost twenty-four hours. The survivors are now under care of the police, and are being well taken care of.

Large quantities of wreckage continue to be cast ashore, and it is feared that many more casualties than those already reported have occurred.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6TH JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.R.Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
„ Bengal	2521	W. B. Andrews.	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Lepanto	1300	R. Roach	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dracona	1245	W. Sangster	F	Rodgers & Co.
„ G. Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rogitis	2119	W. P. Kayll	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Orion	1833	Mattiazi	L	J. Janni.
„ Kerby Hall	1759	G. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Clifton	1713	A. W. Wade	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kt.of St.John	2282	J. L Shell	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba	2470	J. Main	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Stura	1116	N. B. DeMarchi	Q	F. Bozzoni.
„ Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
„ C. Tower	1480	Hinge	Ibis	B. Craigie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Sindhana (s)	Johnstone	Calcutta, Dec. 16.
	Merka (s)	Nakoda	Zanzibar, Dec. 22.
	Ravenna (s)	Daniell	Hongkong, Dec. 20.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Bay of Panama	Wright	Cardiff.
	Mamooly	Nakoda	Damaun.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Goa (s)	Lewins	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pachumba (s)	Mackay	Coast and Karachi.
	Kashgar (s)	Gadd	China.
	Signa (s)	Weighell	London, &c.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday :—
Steamer Goalpara, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Satara, for Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Vulcan, Skinner, for Dunkirk.
„ Kingdom, Roberts, for False Point.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 4.

Hart, Major, Bombay, R E, on furlough, from Poona.

JANUARY 5.

Ferguson, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on general leave, from Rawal-Pindi.
Luckardt, Col, Bo, Comy General on duty, from Poona.
Carter, Major, Bengal R E, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 6.

Spring, Lt, Col, Bombay, Inspecter General of Ordce, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 5.

Howell, Lt, Bengal, Northumberland Fusiliers, on duty, to Bakloh.

JANUARY 6.

Ferguson, Surgeon, Bengal Md Staff, on leave, to Melbourne.
Spring, Lt Col, Bombay, Inspr General of Ordce, on duty, to Aden.
Watkins, Captain, Bengal R A, on duty, to Roorkie
Heygate, Captain, Bengal Border Regt, on duty, to Amritsar.
Messurier, Colonel, Bombay, R E, on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 7th January, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places until farther orders :—

The Oval Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
P. and O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla School Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Peter's School at Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
Queen's Statue Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-30 p.m.
India British Instn. Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Grant Road Steam Bakery's Compound Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Cathedral High School and John Connon School Girls will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

2. Capt J. A. Aquino, "E." Company, is granted 3 months' leave of absence from the 6th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... Jan. 13th, 1h. 30·0m., p.m.
First Quarter ..... „ 21st, 9h. 10·6m., a.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 29th, 4h. 10·2m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise.	Sun-Set.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 7	European Pensioners' Fete and Dinner, Town Hall, 4 p.m.	6 37	5 36	4 52m	11 45m	6 6a	11 55a
	Fancy Bazar, St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 3 to 6 p.m.						
	Funeral Service for Manockji Cursetji Lodge Rising Star of Western India, Norville's Gaiety Company, 3 p.m.						
	Chiarini's Circus, 9p.m.						
Sun. 8	First Sunday after Epiphany. Artillery Volunteers Church Parade.	6 37	5 37	5 55m	—	1 —	0 37 a
				7 30			
Mon. 9	Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.	6 37	5 37	7 7m	1 23m	1 22m	
	Lecture, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on "The Folk-lore of India," 5-30 p.m.			8 59 a	2 45 a	2 32 a	
Tu. 10	English mail expected per s.s. Assam.	6 37	5 38	8 18m	2 33m		
				9 44 a	3 35 a		
Wed. 11	Town Council, 3 p.m.	6 37	5 39	9 19m	3 36m		
	Scottish Orphanage, Annual Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.			10 29 a	4 35 a		
Thr. 12	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 37	5 39	10 15m	4 31m		
				11 13 a	4 25 a		
Fri. 13	Departure of Sir Theodore Hope, per Mail steamer.	6 38	5 40	11 6m	5 22m		
	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Ravenna.			11 55 a	5 11 a		

* Left Aden at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, 4th instant.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

AUSTRALIA is no longer the country for Mr. Weeks. Recently at the Malvern Police Court a well-known owner and bookmaker, named Drake, was hauled up by G. E. Smith, of the Caulfield Club Hotel, for "making use of profane and indecent language within the hearing of persons passing in a public place." Mr. Donovan, who appeared for the defendant, admitted that the language complained of had been used in the heat of the moment, and he tendered an apology. Defendant, in consideration of the apology made, was let off by the Bench with the lenient fine of 40s. with 42s. cost. This law must have been passed after Mr. Weeks left for India, and if he goes back he will soon be ruined. Liberty of speech and tongue-room are as indispensable to him as oxygen and drinks.

The stage seems to possess a wonderful attraction for men who are tired of soldiering—or is some feminine influence on the stage that attracts them to it? Colette, orst of the 85th, and Brookfield, of the 13th Hussars, are cases in point, and we believe Crofton—which by-the-bye is an assumed name—was formerly in the Service. The latest stage recruit is Douglas Hamilton, of the 33rd Regiment, but he evidently went for love, for he was married to Mrs. H. W. Wood, nee Rosa Towers, at Secunderabad, a fortnight ago and has chucked the Service to join his wife's company. We wish him luck, but India is a poor field for theatrical talent.

Public interest in the Calcutta first meeting has been sustained through the two concluding days, and the sport and arrangements have continued a like par of success.

The lotteries held on the four days' racing, and especially those on the Viceroy's Cub and the Eclipse Stakes, have been quite abnormal for Calcutta.

Some credit is taken by the up-country visitors for the spirited speculation at the lotteries; but though some well-known punters did infuse some extra verve into the proceedings, yet Calcutta is quite able to hold its own against the Mofussil plungers.—*Planters' Gazette.*

A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCESS.

THE following passages from a letter written by the Crown Princess of Germany on the 7th inst. have been published by the *National Zeitung* :—

We are passing through a time of sore trial in all ways, but the feeling that the nation does not forget us but hopes and feels with us, is infinitely consoling, sustaining and full of blessing . . . If God will this trustfulness will be preserved to the Crown Prince as his most valued possession, and will be his best help to the attainment of pure aims. How longs I miss and still to be touched to tears—who can tell it. But when one sees him so fresh and full of life one cannot help trusting to his strength and good constitution, and believing that health will not fail him for the performance of his duties, even though, under the most favourable circumstances, he will have to spare himself for a long time and will be able to use his voice very little.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE main provisions of the Bill announced in the German Emperor's Speech at the opening of the Reichstag for modifying the conditions of military service in the Landwehr and Landsturm are as under :—Both the Landwehr and the Landsturm will henceforth be divided into two classes. In the first class of the Landwehr the term of service is as now five years; while in the second class, in which there is no drill and no periodical roll-call, with, moreover, unrestricted liberty to emigrate, the liability to service continues until the men have completed their thirty ninth year. The first class of the Landsturm consists of persons who have, for some reason or other, not served in the army, but who will remain liable to serve until they have completed their thirty-ninth year. The second class of the Landsturm will only be called out to fight for the very existence of the Fatherland, and will be composed of men who have already served, or are still liable to service, and are between the ages of thirty-nine and forty-five. For the Landsturm there is neither drill nor periodical roll-call.

THE DEATH FROM ALLEGED POLICE VIOLENCE.

THE inquest concerning the death of Alfred Lindel who died at Charing-cross Hospital recently, from the effects of injuries received in Northumberland-avenue during the disturbances on November 20th, was resumed by Mr Troutbeck, deputy-coroner at St. Martin's Vestry Hall. The coroner said that in consequence of information sent to him he had had a further examination of the body made. The result of that examination would now be made known to them.—Mr. Charles Hibbert, surgeon, deposed to having examined the body of the deceased. He found that there had been a previous post-mortem made. The left thigh-bone had been fractured, and the fracture extended to the left knee-joint, which had been very much inflamed. The bone had penetrated the skin, and there were three bruises round the knee joint. The bruises were evidently received a week or 10 days before death. He believed that the fracture of the joint was caused by direct violence. It was possible that a horse's hoof might have caused the bruises, but in that case he would have expected some laceration of the skin, and there was none at all. It could more perfectly be accounted for by the force of some human foot or a knee. The protrusion of the bone through the skin occurred, he was of opinion, at the time of the accident.—D. M. Murray stated that he saw the deceased directly after his death, and made a post mortem examination. He found a wound along the thigh, the bone of which was fractured, but he did not see anything that he was sure was a bruise.—Dr. C. B. Jack deposed that he was in Northumberland-avenue during the afternoon of the riot. He noticed the police make one small "rush", but he did not see them charge. They wheeled round so as to keep the mo bmoving. They were going at a gentle trot. Mr. Edward John Smith, house-surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, (recalled) stated that the injury to the deceased might have been caused by a fall on the kerbstone.—Mr. Thompson (barrister) : Where did you get the theory about the injury being caused through a slip or fall ?—Witness : It is nothing but the man's own words. You are trying to make me out a liar, sir. Witness added his opinion that the deceased's body was not bruised. From Linnell's statements he was led to believe that the man had met with the injuries by slipping.—Dr. F. Fawley deposed that he was at the hospital when Linnell was brought there. To the best of witness's knowledge he said that he was one of a crowd in Northumberland-avenue, and when the police attempted to clear the street he slipped and fell with his leg beneath him. He did not complain of the long time he was allowed to lie in Northumberland-avenue before he was taken to the hospital.—Mr. Arthur Edward Read, secretary of the hospital, deposed that the deceased when admitted to the hospital gave the name of Reynolds. —Mr. E. Johns, dresser at the hospital, deposed that deceased informed him that he had been taking a walk in Northumberland-avenue, and whilst one of the rushes was on he was knocked down. He never said anything about being kicked by a horse.—Thomas Moss, law clerk, deposed that he had known Linnell for years. He saw him on the Saturday before the accident when he was under the influence of drink. When he was drunk his legs used to give way. He was a man who was likely to resist the police. He had had a quarrel with the deceased, who was going to strike him with a ruler.—Police evidence having concluded, Mr. Thompson called several witnesses, one of whom, George Rawlings, said that he visited Linnell at the hospital. Linnell said he went to see the meeting, and when in Northumberland-avenue he was knocked down by the mounted police who were making a rush. The hore's hoof stamped on his thigh.—Mrs. Hannon said deceased told her when she visited him at the hospital that the mounted police knocked him down and trampled upon him, and that a policeman saw him lying on the ground for some time.—The coroner, in summing up, mentioned that the second surgical examination corroborated the first as to the cause of death, and the coroner pointed out that Linnell had made different statements to various people.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death through a fracture of the thigh, but how the injury was inflicted there was no evidence to show.

THE RELATIONS OF ART WITH CIVIC LIFE.

ON Saturday, December 10, Sir Frederick Leighton, in the banqueting-hall of the Royal Academy, presented prizes to the successful students of the Royal Academy schools. On another column the proceedings are treated descriptively, but the following extracts from the President's address to the students on Tuscan art will be read with interest :—

Sir Frederick Leighton, after mapping out the general course of Tuscan art in the Middle Ages, proceeded to point out the intimate connection between that art and the political conditions of the time :—

You will there read [in "Sismondi"] how in the towns which had survived the wreck of the Roman Empire grew up free and strong communities, born of and welded by the necessity of resisting the frequent shock of barbarian onslaught and the raids of freebooters; and you will at once note here, in the limited scale of these communities, and in their freedom from the humbling sense of a colossal levelling mechanism of central power, one element making for that free expansion of the individual which was a central fact in Italian national development; any you will further discern, in the stimulating suggestion of past greatness which haunted the ancient walls of those once powerful cities, one of the circumstances which favoured the rapid growth of their inhabitants in conscious strength, and fitted them for the part of precursors in the modern world. There also you will follow the growth of these free communities in every civic virtue, and you will see them reaching before the middle of the thirteenth century a level of prosperity and civilization unknown in any other country. You will see them raising in their cities splendid edifices, sacred and civil, public and private, and carrying out great engineering works in their subject territories. And as an external dignity of life, so also in letters and in art, you will see them in advance of the rest of the world. Among these young communwealths, Florence was the most conspicuous. Passionately tenacious of equality—a tenacity justified by the consciousness of wide-spread political capacity—the Florentines had flung themselves with ardour into every form of public life and every outlet of intellectual energy. Idleness was held by them in scorn. Every, or nearly every, citizen was in some form or other engaged in business, and not the burgesses only, but in many cases also the nobles. Meanwhile a nobleman, merely as such, was precluded from holding office; no one not a member of a guild was qualified to hold a public post. Dante was enrolled in the Guild of Apothecaries. Public functionaries were unpaid, and the magistrates were elected for their terms of service by lot from a list of qualified citizens. What an average of political aptitude is here implied! In this general stir of bracing civic life the genius of the Florentines had expanded on every side, and the harvest of this wide fecundity was reaped with full hands.

In a similar spirit Sir Frederick showed how, after the knowledge of Latin literature had for a time wholly thrust aside the vernacular tongue, Dante restored this tongue into common use, and was much abused for doing so.

The great Niccolo Niccoli did not fear to speak in terms of scorn of Dante himself for his use of the vulgar speech. "Leave him to the cobblers," he exclaimed, "and to the bakers, since he has chosen to write for them and for their like." Petrarch, as a lad, had been soundly rated by his father for devouring Virgil instead of law. Within a century Varchi narrowly escaped expulsion from school for reading Petrarch in secret. But, while the language of the "Divina Commedia" and of the "Canzoniere" was spurned by the learned, the sweet Tuscan tongue still clung to the lips of the lowly in popular ditties and in pious lauds, and throve and was handed down, till, in the second half of the fifteenth century, it was called again into the light by Lorenzo Magnifico, and burst forth ripe and ringing in the melodious verse of Angelo Politiano, "the Lord of the Ausonian lyre," and reigned once more in the writings of a Macchiavelli and a Guicciardini, a Pulci, a Bojardo, and an Ariosto, a Sodaleto, and a Bembo.

The President next traced the course of Florentine art—as parallel with literature—and concluded his address as follows :—

I call up before my mind, in bright procession, the profuse treasures of Etruscan art, and in vain I look in all that varied pageant for one unwholesome work. Rather, I recognize, through much that is failing; often a vein of sadness; here and there, among the most impressive of its triumphs, a male severity and a sublimity of strain such as had not winged Italian poetry since the death of Dante. In the most joyous of them I find the limpid beauty of Polizziano's lines; and in the humblest something of the grace and tender charm of that sweet, spontaneous undergrowth of verse which has from a remote time not ceased to perfume the humbler paths of Tuscan literature—the Ballate, the Rispetti, the Stornelli. These things I see in Tuscan art, of which it may be said, as truly as of the art of Greece, that whatever was highest and purest in the spirit of the people from which it flowed found in it a faithful image and an adequate expression. Let it be our care, my young friends, that one speaking at some future time of this our English art may say a like thing with equal truth.

STRANGE STORY OF A SECRET MARRIAGE.

IN the Court of Session, Edinburgh, before Lord Fraser, an action has been raised, in which Mrs Grace Taylor or Wilson, formerly residing at 212, West Regent Street, Glasgow, and the children of Joseph Wilson, at present residing with their mother, sues Mrs Catherine Murdoch Wilson or Gambier, only surviving child and nearest of kin of Joseph Wilson, and wife of James William Gambier, commander in the Royal Navy, and at present residing at the Hydropathic, Melrose, and the trustees of the deceased Joseph Wilson. The pursuer seeks to have it declared that on the 24th June 1887 she and Joseph Wilson were lawfully married, and that she was his wife till his death; and also to have it declared that the children—James, Nellie, and Archidald—are lawful children. The pursuer's statement includes the following :—She is the daughter of Alexander Taylor, farmer, Tolronald, Coll, and is forty-four years of age. In August 1870 she became acquainted with the deceased, Joseph Wilson, a retired chemical manufacturer in Glasgow. He was a widower about 54 years old. House was kept for him by his daughter and only child, Catherine Gambier. About two years ago, after her marriage in 1873 and thereafter until Mr. Wilson's death, his sister (a Mrs Lang) kept house for him. Mr. Wilson was greatly attached to pursuer, and professed great affection for her. He told her that but for his daughter, who would not approve of his marrying a second time, and the opposition which his doing so would excite among his relations, he would have married her. He urgently pressed her to become his mistress, promising to maintain her and any family he might have by her, and fully providing for them at death. In order to induce her to consent to his wishes in this respect, he offered and promised to pay her the sum of £10 per month for maintenance, to provide her with a free house, and to settle the sum of £3,000 upon her at his death. This sum, and sometimes much more, was paid monthly to the pursuer. Mr. Wilson also gave her jewellery to the value of £200. She reciprocated Mr. Wilson's feelings, yielded to his urgent solicitations, and, upon the faith of his promises, consented to become his mistress. An arrangement was accordingly entered into between the parties by which she was to live in a house provided for her by Mr Wilson, and be supported therein by him, unknown to his family and friends. She accordingly in July 1887, and thereafter until the events after-mentioned, resided in the different houses in Glasgow provided for her by him. While in the houses she was visited almost daily by Mr Wilson. As a result of this intercourse three children were born, of which Joseph Wilson is the father. Mr. Wilson, for some time prior to the event after referred to, entertained the idea of marrying her, and repeatedly told her so, stating that he was anxious to legitimise the children. Mr Wilson occasionally spoke to her on the subject of his means, and repeatedly told her that he had set apart a sum for her maintenance after his death in accordance with his promise. It is believed and averred that on the evening of the 24th June 1887 Mr Wilson wrote a document referring to and admitting his marriage with her. She believes and avers that that document was a will or some such document. On Thursday and Friday, 23rd and 24th June 1887, Mr. Wilson visited the pursuer as usual. On Thursday he complained of feeling unwell. On the Friday when he called he told her that he had had a bad night. Shortly afterwards he complained of feeling worse, and that he did not believe he would live more than a few days. He then took a bill-stamp from his pocket-book, and wrote in her presence in the back-room the promissory note for £500, dated 24th June, and gave it to her. He then said to her, "I now want to make you my wife; send for two neighbours. I know I am not going to live long. It will be an irregular marriage, but it cannot be helped now; it will be quite legal," or words to that effect. He then asked for two of her neighbours by name, but as they could not be got at the time he said to her, "Bring in Maggie and Webster," meaning the pursuer's sister and husband. When they had been brought in, he held in his own right hand the hand of the pursuer, who was seated on his right, and he placed his left over their hands so joined, and said to her, "Grace, I have always looked upon you as my wife, and I now acknowledge you as my wife in presence of Mr Webster and his wife," or words of similar import. The parties then and there, in presence of the pursuer's sister and her husband, solemnly and deliberately accepted of each other as husband and wife, and were then and there married. In the afternoon Mr. Wilson left in cab, and she never saw him again. He died in his house on 12th July last. Immediately after Mr. Wilson's death, she asserted and claimed her rights as his widow and those of her children. The defenders, however, refuse to acknowledge her as Mr. Wilson's lawful wife or her children as legitimate children, and it is necessary for her to have the marriage declared now concluded for. The defenders also refuse to pay to her the sum contained in the promissory note, and she accordingly also concludes for decree for it. The defenders explain that prior and subsequent to 1870 the pursuer was notorious in Glasgow as a keeper of houses of ill-fame in different parts of the city; that Mr. Wilson died without having made any provision for her and her family out of his estate; and that she is not entitled to claim payment of the promissory note until six months have elapsed from the date of Mr. Wilson's death. They deny the principal averments of the pursuer.

KINGLAKE'S INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

MR. KINGLAKE'S history of the Crimean War has come to a close. The last two volumes having just been published by William Blackwood and Sons. The *Times*, reviewing the work, says :—

THE REAL HERO OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Kinglake is a devoted admirer of Lord Raglan, and these volumes present us with many striking instances of his lordship's invaluable tact and the imperturbability of his temper; the unruffled serenity with which he could suppress all signs of disgust when dealing with an impracticable and vacillating colleague; and the firmness of mind with which he strove to do the best in the face of complicated difficulties gratuitously aggravated. In the relations of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert are seen impressive illustrations of the evils attending divided command. But the real hero of the volumes is Todleben; and Mr. Kinglake, involuntarily perhaps, assigns a grand superiority to the genius of the patriotic Colonel of Engineers, whose indomitable audacity and inexhaustible fertility of resource nearly changed the fortunes of the Crimean campaign.

THE ALLIED ARMIES AFTER INKERMAN.

The situation of the allied armies after Inkerman was a strange one. They "did more than make waste of that onward momentum which victory is wont to confer;" they gave the enemy "a priceless respite" in place of pushing on for the Flagstaff bastion. The scientific advisers in whom they trusted had led them into "an ugly predicament" and "into open rebellion against the first principles of science." The besieging forces were being themselves beleaguered, and their position was anxious, if not actually perilous, between the frequent sallies from the fortress and the Russian forces in the field. The tables had been turned for the time, and the attacking troops were entrenching themselves. Mr. Kinglake speaks eloquently of the fortitude exhibited by the feeble English contingent under a combination of depressing circumstances. "Living, or painfully trying to live," was almost effort enough, yet, besides the fighting and the trench-work, the soldiers had to do duty as beasts of burden, dragging their supplies through ruts and quagmires to the front.

WHAT TODLEBEN WAS DOING.

Meanwhile the invaluable time was being turned to account by Todleben. He had no lack of willing labourers within his fortifications, and the Russians were of stronger physique and comparatively well fed, besides being habituated to the severity of the climate. The fleet had furnished him with 1,900 guns. These guns were being mounted on new defences, and the old works were being strengthened with solid masonry. "He converted Sebastopol into a mighty fortress, prepared for the fight at all points, and defended on the land side alone by great guns already numbering no less than 700, besides all the lesser artillery held ready at every apt spot to confront storming columns with round shot, or to greet them when a little more near with his favourite salutes of mitrail."

THE FLAGSTAFF BASTION.

Todleben was doing all his art could suggest, but his sure perceptions had realized at once that the Flagstaff Bastion was the feeble point. He more than doubted whether it was defensible against determined attack. He feared that its capture must divide the defences so as to involve the fall of the fortress. Thenceforth his attention was chiefly concentrated upon the Flagstaff and the positions that were really its outworks; as the besiegers, although the situation was less clear to them, addressed their attacks mainly in that direction. But if the Flagstaff was the key of the fortress the Malakoff was the key to the Flagstaff, while the outer mound or Mamelon was of extreme importance as facilitating or obstructing attacks on the Malakoff. These points must be kept in view as the clue to the story of the siege. Todleben was a master of the art of defence, and it was his principle that he could best defend by attacking. He had come to the decision that the Mamelon must be seized and fortified. He threw out lines of rifle pits from which the besiegers could be annoyed. He drove mines to meet the tortuous galleries through which the French were burrowing towards the Flagstaff Bastion, and by harassing sorties he was perpetually feeling the strength of his assailants, though he fortunately failed to realize the numerical weakness of the English. In an incredibly short space of time the "Great Colonel of Engineers" had wrought wonders. He had so far neutralized the defeat of Inkerman that some thought the victors in greater jeopardy than the vanquished. At all events, by impressing his genius on the siege operations, he had compelled the allies to a radical change in their plans, and the actual struggle was now to begin on the ground to which he had decided to transfer it.

THE DEATH OF NICHOLAS.

Mr. Kinglake assents to the common belief that the repulse of his troops by the Turks at Eupatoria was the immediate cause of the death of Nicholas. As he reminds us, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's threat or presage had been fulfilled, when he said, "Well, well, there'll be war. The Emperor has chosen to make this a personal question against me, and he must take the consequence." In flying the overbearing Czar bequeathed to his more pacific son the duty of vindicating the military honour of Russia. So whatever might have been Alexander's private mind, for the moment peace seemed further removed than ever, and the despatch of the Grand Dukes to Sebastopol gave a fresh impulse to the operations there.

THE MAMELON.

Todleben, always on the offensive, was carrying out his designs on the Mamelon. Contrary to the opinion of Burgoyne and the advice of Lord Raglan, the French had declined to assault the Malakoff while the Mamelon was still open and undefended. One morning they woke up to a disagreeable surprise. The enemy's sappers had been busy through the night, and lines of rude earthworks had been hastily cast up on the Mamelon. The Ridge was being saddled by the famous Kamtschatka lunette. It might have been supposed that the proverbial French dash would have made little of so trifling an obstacle. Strange as it seemed, they still clung to their policy of prudence, and contented themselves with opening their first parallel "against the young, tender work, not then one day old." Time was all that Todleben desired, and this the French would persist in giving him. It was not that Canrobert overrated the trivial difficulties. But he professed to fear that an attack would provoke a sortie in force, which might bring on an engagement under disadvantageous conditions. Mr. Kinglake asks very pertinently how it could have been possible to carry the place without committing acts of aggression. As for Todleben he had no such scruples. Shortly afterwards he organized a grand night attack, which, although it was of course repelled, was nevertheless a success, according to its author, as it served to cheer his garrison, while it checked the French. Mr. Kinglake surmises that it was really a disappointment, and that Todleben had set his hopes, as Canrobert had conjectured, on forcing the allies to give battle "under desperately adverse conditions."

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S ATTITUDE.

It seemed unaccountable that the French should have shown an excess of caution inconsistent with their temperament and their glorious traditions. The conduct of Canrobert, whose courage was unimpeachable, appeared inexplicable to his English critics, and it seriously compromised his military reputation. The solution of the enigma is given in what appears certainly a most damaging exposure of the French Emperor's underhand dealings and his ambitious egotism. He had devised a plan of campaign of his own; he had sent General Niel to the Crimea as his military attaché to impress his views on the Commander-in-Chief. Niel, as it happened, conscientiously shared his master's convictions. They held that to take Sebastopol it must be invested, and the investment involved new field operations. Mr. Kinglake elsewhere expresses an opinion that the plan might have been practicable had it been materially modified, but it was married by essential features, to which we need not advert, on which the Emperor insisted. Be that as it may, he objected to confining the war to an attack upon one side of an open fortress. It resulted from his idea that he discouraged, through Niel, assaults and advances he believed to be idle. Subsequently, when he dropped the mask, he openly pressed his plan, first on Canrobert, afterwards on Pelissier, by letters, and afterwards by telegrams. But at first, astounding as it must appear, he not only kept Lord Raglan but his own Commander-in-Chief in the dark as to his ulterior intentions. He contemplated coming to the East to assume the command of the army in person. "No one seems to have divined that the Emperor—though a man strangely fond of affecting theatric surprises and believed to be intent on the notion of assuming high command at the seat of war—might desire to keep Canrobert's army in a state of restraint, with its fires, as the phrase is, 'banked up' until the time of his own arrival, when troubles unanimbered and successive disappointments and the weariness of hope long deferred would be all at once followed by the play bodily call 'flourished' to victory, conquest, and triumph." The upshot of it was that the Imperial interference paralyzed operations and caused three months' delay, when time and speed were of vital importance. It accounted for Canrobert's calm toleration of the counter-approaches which Todleben turned to deadly account. Pledged to his English allies on the one side, checked by Niel on the other, Canrobert is said to have vacillated from day to day, as he conducted his share of the siege with no definite purpose.

THE "APRIL BOMBARDMENT."

Though the French had no fixed idea of following it up, the "April bombardment" of the Flagstaff bastion inflicted terrible damage on the garrison and the fortress. It was estimated that the allies fired no fewer than 130,000 shots. Then, as afterwards, the Russians suffered severely from the necessity of keeping large bodies of men in readiness to repel an attack and fully exposed to fire. Todleben was smarting under cruel anxieties. The Russians had lost 6,000 men. Daily the defences were being laid in ruins, to be partially restored under cover of the darkness. Worst of all, the ammunition was giving out, and they knew not when the magazines would be replenished. Todleben was astounded that the French did not follow up their advantages. He declares that they "might have advanced to the assault of the (Flagstaff) Bastion with an absolute certainty of success." Indeed, the difficulties of Canrobert were sensibly increasing that the Emperor was compelled to grant "a very small relaxation of his miserable fetters." Still his position was almost intolerably painful. Sometimes he thought with Todleben that the success of an attack would be assured; but Niel and the despatches from the Tuileries continually checked him on the spring. The establishment of telegraphic communication with France aggravated the mischief. Peremptory injunctions were flashed across the Continent, and as the French contingent to the Kertch expedition was recalled, so as to ruin all chances of success.

PELISSIER REPLACING CANROBERT.

Lord Raglan, with what we are inclined to think was a confirmed habit of irresolution, left the chiefs of the English forces what was practically *carte blanche*. But the achievement of the objects of the expedition was necessarily deferred until the strong-willed Pelissier had replaced General Canrobert.

"On the 15th of May the command of the now great army was assumed by Pelissier. The short thick-set resolute Norman had passed his sixtieth year, but the gray, the fast-whitening hair that capped his powerful head and marked the inroads of Time, wore an alien look, as though utterly out of true fellowship with the keen, fiery, vehement eyes, with the still dark and heavy moustache, with all the imperious features that gloved, or seemed to be glowing, in the prime or fierce mid-day of life. His mighty bulk-neck, strongly built upon broad, massive shoulders, gave promise of hard, bloody fights, gave warning of angry moods and even of furious outbursts.

All that somewhat ominous promise was fulfilled. Pelissier relieved his angry moods by fierce outbursts of passion that soared his subordinates; he rashly recalled his most capable lieutenant, General Bosquet, at the most critical of all possible moments, and he persisted in pressing the siege attack at every cost, as he resolutely and almost contemptuously rejected the Emperor's plan. Nevertheless as Mr. Kinglake reminds us, he was always, with one momentous exception, the loyal and trustworthy ally of the English, and if he "lost his head" through eight unfortunate days, his straightforward strategy was otherwise unimpeachable. It must